He who enjoys servicing serves best....
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Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOF

THE announcement by Mr. Dulles that the U.S. is studying the possibility of a tripartite defensive coalition in the Far East—comprising Japan, South Korea and Formosa—does not appear to augur well for the creation of a South-East Asia Treaty Organisation in any near future. Although the Secretary of State at the same press conference expressed the hope that there will be some concrete decision within 10 days on when and where to hold a conference on SEATO, his gratuitous reference to a Far Eastern bloc would seem to imply the contrary—that Washington no longer has much faith in the creation of any effective organisation for South-East Asia.

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WITH regard to SEATO, most of the nations in the South-East Asian area have in the past shown a marked lack of enthusiasm for any organisation under the aegis of the West (or the East, for that matter). Recently, in the face of unconfirmed reports that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, has approached the five Colombo powers to restate their views on such a defensive bloc, the Indian Government made it a point to announce that it has in no way changed its attitude. Indeed, India stressed that her chairmanship of the Indo-China truce supervision commission makes it even more incumbent upon her to steer clear of power blocs. If past performance is any indication, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon will follow New Delhi's lead, and Pakistan, whatever her inclinations, cannot but be influenced by the decision of the other four Colombo powers. With the three Indo-China states pledged to neutralism, this leaves only the Philippines and Thailand, of the "non-white" states in the area, as possibilities — — and Thailand alone as a probability.

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ALTHOUGH Mr. Dulles presented a Far Eastern triple alliance as no more than an embryonic hypothesis, recent pronouncements of Japanese statesmen make it extremely doubtful that the Land of the Rising Sun is ready to participate in any such coalition. In an interview late last month, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, said that his country was not prepared to join a South-East Asian security pact. The reason: "We are held back from participating in any South-East Asia security pact under Article 9 of the constitution given us by the MacArthur occupational regime." The article in question provides that Japan may have an armed force for internal policing and defence only. He denied that there was any legislation contemplated to liberalise this article. Mr. Okazaki, of course, referred specifically to SEATO, but Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution makes no distinctions.

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OF the Asian nations, only South Korea, Thailand and Formosa appear to see eye to eye on the main issues confronting the area. Dr. Syngman Rhee of South Korea and the Nationalist Chinese leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, are active campaigners for a "policy of strength." Thailand has so far appeared inclined to go along with them, but in the eyes of other Asian leaders both Rhee and Chiang are regarded as more likely sources of embarrassment than aid. Neither has shown any great predilection for democratic institutions, and neither has any popular basis for their claim to the role of "national liberators." Yet both are straining to get the war chariot rolling. Most Asian states feel that, if "God sends a curst cow short horns" it is not for them to add inches to these stunted excrescences through military alliances.

Jerusalem, Aug. 5.

Wiley Tries to Restore Technical Aid Cuts

NEW YORK, Wednesday (INA) — The Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Wiley, has informed the American Jewish Committee that he will do everything in his power to restore to the Foreign Aid Bill funds cut from the Technical Assistance Programme and from the U.S. contribution to U.N. technical aid.

In a letter to the President of the A.J.C., Mr. Irving Engel, Senator Wiley stressed the importance of technical aid.

Another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Sparkman, also criticised the cuts made by the House of Representatives in technical aid funds.

Americans spent an estimated $148m. in private technical assistance abroad in 1953. This amount is in addition to the U.S. Government's technical assistance programme, according to a report from Washington.

Dayan in Detroit After Visit to Truman

DETROIT, Wednesday (INA). — Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, Israel's Chief of Staff, arrived here today as the guest of the Jewish War Veterans, following his tour of the Midwest.

During his Midwest tour, Rav-Aluf Dayan visited with the ex-President, Mr. Harry Truman, who received the Chief of Staff warmly and expressed his hopes for Israel's prosperity.

MA'AGAN INQUIRY

The Government Committee of Inquiry into the Ma'agan disaster will hold its first meeting this morning at 10 o'clock at the Knesset Speaker's building, Hakirya, Tel Aviv. The meeting will be open to the public.

Royal Decree Dissolves Parliament in Iraq

The Iraqi Parliament was dissolved by Royal decree yesterday, less than two months after its election and after holding only one session, NEABS reports.

The official reason for the dissolution was that "public opinion should be given another chance to express itself."

At the same time, the ruling Constitutional Unionist Party announced its decision to dissolve. This is regarded as a prelude to the dissolution of all political parties, clearing the way for an overwhelming victory of Government-supported candidates in the next elections.

The dissolution of parliament follows close on the heels of the formation of Nuri e-Said's new Cabinet in which he will also act as Defence Minister.

The new Cabinet includes seven members of the Constitutional Unionist Party and nine nominal Independents, who are all supporters of the Premier.

Other Ministers are: Ahmed Mukhtar Baban — Deputy Premier; Musa Shabander — Foreign; Dia e-Din Jafer — Finance; Said Kazzaz — Interior; Nadim el Pashashi — Commerce; Abdul Wahab Mirjan — Agriculture.

According to U.P., Nuri e-Said is anxious to have an overwhelming majority in the Chamber before tackling the question of Anglo-Iraqi treaty relations.

The new elections are expected to be held in the middle of September.

In a policy statement yesterday, Nuri said that the Turco-Pakistani pact and the Anglo-Egyptian Suez agreement had created a new situation. This demanded a new turn in Iraq's policy including the abrogation of the Anglo-Iraqi treaty.

'Bennike Quit Under Pressure'—Jordan

The official Jordan reaction to the departure of General Vagn Bennike was that "Israel pressure" was mainly responsible.

Major Mohammed Ishaq, Acting Senior Jordan Delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commission, told a press conference on Tuesday night that "either the General could not continue his work in view of the ever-increasing obstacles placed in his way by Israel or the U.N. Secretary-General himself has given way to Jewish pressure."

A general boycott by the Arabs of all Mixed Armistice Commissions in the face of "this new Jewish plot," was recommended editorially by the Old City daily, "Falastin."

Another paper "Al Jihad", charged that any successor to General Bennike would think twice before condemning Israel after seeing the effect of Israel pressure, while "A-Diffa," another Old City daily, said that the "Jews had irritated General Bennike so much and had so increased their campaign of hatred against him that he saw no way to save his prestige other than by resigning."

Special Committee

"The Special Committee, set up by Article VIII of the Armistice Agreement, had never functioned because of Israel's lack of cooperation," a high Jordan Government official told the Old City daily, "A-Diffa," yesterday. The official, in commenting on Israel's reply to the U.S.-U.K. proposals, stated that Israel had refused to settle affairs within the scope of the Committee's powers.

Jordan categorically refuses to negotiate with Israel and opposes Israel's suggestion that no-man's-land be divided, the source said. These lands are Arab property and their division would only give Israel greater strategic advantages, the official added.

Jenin Incident

The Israelis who penetrated into Jenin were driving a white jeep bearing a UN flag, and claimed to be carrying Arab infiltrators, Major Mohammed Ishaq, Acting Senior MAC delegate, told the Jordan Press on Tuesday night, "Falastin," the Old City daily, reports.

The men demanded to see a Legion officer in order to hand over the infiltrators. When the man in charge became suspicious, and asked his sergeant to clarify matters with Legion H.Q., he was informed that no date and meeting place had been fixed. The Israelis then drove away in the jeep.

"After this kidnapping attempt had failed, the Jews attacked the Jenin police station, where they abducted a policeman," Major Ishaq said.

US LAUDS BURNS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter).— The U.S. today praised the appointment of Major-General E. L. M. Burns of Canada as the new Chief of the U.N. Truce Commission in Palestine.

A State Department spokesman said "the U.S. is gratified that the new Chief of the Truce Commission is of the calibre and ability of General Bennike. The U.S. will support him fully as it supported his predecessor."

Syrian Textile Workers Win Demands, End Strike

The Syrian textile workers' strike ended yesterday after 45 days when employers, under Government pressure, acceded to the workers' wage demands, NEABS reported.

Simultaneously, the Government announced that it had granted higher cost of living allowances to the striking police, but threatened punitive measures against the striking judges and lawyers.

Observers in Damascus speak of an impending Cabinet crisis following the decision of the major parties to boycott the forthcoming elections on the grounds that the Army was interfering with their election campaigns.

Publication of Oil Agreement Delayed

TEHERAN, Wednesday (Reuter). — The publication of the communique summarising the terms of the agreement on the solution of the Persian oil dispute has been postponed until tomorrow, a British official stated here today.

The announcement was to have been made today.

40,000 Oak Trees Destroyed by Fire

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFFULA, Wednesday. — Some 40,000 oak trees were destroyed by fire between Ramat Hashofet and Hazorea on the eastern Carmel foothills today. Damage is estimated at at least IL.50,000.

The oaks were planted 12 years ago on Jewish National Fund land.

Ten dunams of olive trees were also destroyed by the flames.

The Affula Fire Brigade and settlers from neighbouring areas fought the fire for five hours.

Ike Says Senate Cut in Foreign Aid Bill Harmful to US

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. — President Eisenhower stated today that the Senate cuts in the Foreign Aid Programme last night were unfortunate and too far-reaching. The reduction would hurt the U.S., he said.

(The Senate, in a surprise vote, sliced more than $400 m. from the Foreign Aid Authorisation Bill which had already been trimmed by the House and in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. As finally approved by the Senate, the Bill authorised $2,680m., compared with the President's original request of $3,448m.)

President Eisenhower described as "realistic" a resolution passed by the assembly of the nation's business and civic leaders opposing an inflexible policy on the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

Mr. Eisenhower was replying to a question about the resolution by the organisation, the American Assembly.

The President said that the resolution was very realistic, and that the U.S. was always ready to see if the sinners reformed and came back into the fold. He pointed out that in the winter of 1944/45, during the Battle of the Bulge against Nazi Germany, no one had thought that Germany or Japan would be countries with whom the U.S. would later try to seek closer associations and understanding.

China, he continued, was a great mass of human beings, and it now had a government of which the U.S. violently disapproved and would not agree to accept under present conditions into any organisation in which it was a member.

Mr. Eisenhower said that he did not propose to be defeated merely because the Soviet Union had failed to accept his plan for an International Atomic Energy Pool for peaceful purposes. His plan held out the possibility for a great increase in the world's living standards, and the U.S. would pursue it.

The President defended General George Marshall, Chief of Staff in World War II and former Secretary of State, against attacks by supporters of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Mr. Eisenhower gave his views when asked to comment on a letter sent by Mr. Harry Woodring, a former Secretary of War, to Senator McCarthy during the Senate debate on moves to censure the Communist-hunting Senator.

Mr. Woodring had described General Marshall as a man who would sell out his country for personal advantage.

The President replied emphatically that General Marshall had served his country with ability and dedication. He refused to be drawn directly into the merits of the Senate move to censure Senator McCarthy.

(UP, Reuter)

Senate Reduction To Affect Israel

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (INA). — It became apparent here today that U.S. economic aid to Israel would be further reduced as a result of last night's Senate reduction in the Foreign Aid Bill by more than $400 m., but its specific application to Israel could not be determined until after the Appropriations Committee decided where to apply the cuts.

2 Killed, 12 Hurt In Vietnamese Anti-French Riot

HANOI, Wednesday (UP). — Two Vietnamese were killed and 12 were wounded in anti-French riots that broke out in central Annam, the French authorities announced today.

The violence broke out not far from the giant Tourane air-naval base in the non-Communist zone of southern Vietnam.

The outbreak between Vietnamese and French came yesterday, shortly after news of the August 1 cease-fire in the central zone on Indo-China became generally known.

The authorities said that the riot was caused by unidentified "instigators," but military sources stated that they were diehard nationalists, who had stirred up the population against French troops.

In a series of clashes, the French were forced to open fire, and two of the demonstrators fell dead. At least a dozen were wounded. The French suffered no casualties.

At Hue, ancient capital of the Annamese empire, large-scale demonstrations also took place, but these were entirely in favour of the cease-fire.

The Tourane riot was the first anti-French demonstration in central Vietnam since the cease-fire became effective.

Troops Patrol Main Towns in Morocco

FEZ, Wednesday (Reuter). — Steel-helmeted French troops and police today patrolled the streets of Casablanca and other Moroccan towns torn by bloody disorders in the past three days in which 21 persons have died so far.

The situation remained at explosion point as the authorities rushed reinforcements into Fez, Casablanca and Petitjean to prevent any new outbreak.

Hundreds of students and school children paraded through the narrow alley ways of Fez today calling for the return of the ex-Sultan. Moroccan shopkeepers, threatened with death by nationalists unless they close their shops for 15 days, were allowed to remain open in the early morning today to supply the people. But all shops except those of bakers and fruit-sellers closed promptly before noon. The French had ordered banks in the Arab quarter here to close, and distribution of newspapers was banned.

No further riots were reported today. Ten people, including six Jews, were killed in Petitjean and 11 in Fez yesterday. The riots, in favour of the ex-Sultan, started after rumours that he would return to his throne.

RUMANIAN TRADE DELEGATION HERE

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. —A Rumanian trade delegation, headed by Mr. Petri Mihail, arrived by El Al today to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government.

Other members of the delegation are Mr. Vicol Vasile and Mr. Petre Ion. Mr. Ze'ev Argaman, the Israel Charge d'Affaires in Bucharest, who will join the Israel delegation in the negotiations, arrived on the same plane.

Mr. Mihail told *Itim* that he hoped that the conclusion of a trade pact would help to consolidate peaceful relations between the two countries.

Mr. Moshe Bar Tur, head of the Economic Division of the Foreign Ministry, will head the Israel delegation.

Negotiations are to begin in the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem tomorrow morning. So far, there have only been exchange arrangements between the two countries.

NEW ISRAEL EMBASSY COUNSELLOR IN PARIS

PARIS, Wednesday (INA). — Mr. E. Ben Dor, the new Counsellor to the Israel Embassy in Paris, arrived here yesterday to take up his post.

Quick End to Trieste Dispute Predicted

BELGRADE, Wednesday (Reuter).—The semi-official Yugoslav news agency, Yugopress, reported here tonight that "all conditions had been fulfilled" for a speedy settlement of the seven-year-old Trieste dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia.

It added it was possible that a settlement might come suddenly.

Mendes-France Gains On Economic Front

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuter).— The Finance Commission of the National Assembly early this morning approved the economic reform plan of the Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France.

The programme gives the Government special powers to introduce a policy of expanding production, higher living standards and independence from dollar subsidies.

Sitting since yesterday evening, the Commission decided by 21 votes to 8, with 14 abstentions, to recommend the adoption of the plan to the National Assembly.

The Commission introduced some modifications to the plan. In particular, it proposed that the special powers asked for by M. Mendes-France should last only until the end of this year and not until March 31 next, as proposed by the Premier.

Meanwhile, the Government faces a stiff fight over its Tunisian policy. More than 100 Rightist Deputies led by ex-Premier Antoine Pinay yesterday set up a special committee to oppose the Tunisian reforms.

The Assembly will decide next Tuesday on the date of the debate on Tunisia.

The Assembly is also due to discuss the European Defence Community Treaty in the second half of this month, but this may be postponed.

NEO-DESTOUR IN GOV'T

TUNIS, Wednesday (Reuter). — Four members of the extreme nationalist party, the Neo-Destour, have been included in the Cabinet list submitted by Premier-designate Taher Ben Amar to the Bey, it was announced here today.

The proposed 10-man government, which will negotiate with the French the details of home rule for the Protectorate, also comprises six moderate nationalists, including the Premier.

The large Neo-Destour representation in the Cabinet list is expected to provoke strong reaction among the right-wing political groups in Paris which have already attacked the Premier, Pierre Mendes-France, for "scuttling" in Tunisia.

Ein Harod M.K. Asks Waiver of Immunity

It is understood that Mr. S. Lavie, M.K., and a veteran member of Ein Harod, will ask the Knesset Committee next Tuesday to withdraw his immunity in order that he may be charged in connection with a fatal road accident in which he was involved recently.

Mr. Lavie, who is 71, had been driving a tender from Ein Harod on his way to Tel Aviv when, it is stated, a man suddenly came out from behind an obstruction, was struck and killed. Mr. Lavie carried the body into the car and took it to hospital.

Owing to Mr. Lavie's insistence on waiving his immunity, the Knesset Committee is expected to agree immediately to his being charged by the Attorney General with causing death by negligence not amounting to criminal negligence.

2nd US Protest to China

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter).—The U.S. today again demanded that China pay compensation for the six Americans killed or wounded in an attack on a British airliner off Hainan on July 23.

In a new note to Peking, the U.S. renewed a previous demand for appropriate punishment of the persons responsible for the "criminal attack" on the airliner on July 23.

Pakistan Willing to 'Discuss' SEATO, India Rejects Offer

LONDON Wednesday. — India has replied "negatively" to the communication made by Britain last Saturday seeking her reaction to the plan to establish a South-East Asia Treaty Organization, according to a usually well-informed source here.

However, a Foreign Office spokesman today made it clear that there was no question of India or the other Colombo powers — Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia—rejecting an invitation to join SEATO, since no invitation had been issued. Neither have the Colombo powers, all of whom received a British communication merely enquiring their attitude to SEATO, been invited to attend the conference which is to establish SEATO.

In the British view, the main purpose of SEATO will be to underwrite the Indo-China settlement recently reached at the Geneva Conference.

But in Karachi today, a Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed that Prime Minister Mohammed Ali had expressed Pakistan's willingness to take part in discussions on SEATO by the Colombo powers.

He declined to comment on Pakistan's attitude towards proposals regarding the pact itself, and said only that a British Note had been received relating to discussions on the subject.

In Manila today, the Vice-President, Mr. Carlos Garcia, voiced confidence that at least seven nations will meet next month in Baguio, the Philippines, to establish a South-East Asia defence alliance patterned after NATO. He named them as the U.S., Britain, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand and France.

He thought that three of the Colombo powers — Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon—"might be more inclined to join than not."

The Philippines Vice-President said that Britain had pledged to the U.S. that she would "try to induce the Colombo powers" to join the conference, but there has been no official word as to whether they would or not. *(Reuter, UP)*

Russia Calls For Europe Security Talks by Sept.

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — The USSR has sent a Note to Britain, France and the U.S. suggesting a meeting of the Big Four powers in August or September to discuss and prepare the way for the conference on European security, as suggested by Russia last month, a usually reliable source said here today.

The note was handed to Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, at the Foreign Office, by Ambassador Jacob Malik today. Similar Notes were delivered in Washington and Paris.

A Foreign Office spokesman declined to comment on the Note tonight or even to admit that one had been submitted.

The Note, it is understood, did not name any venue for the proposed meeting of the Big Four — Russia, the U.S. Britain and France.

The Western Governments took the view that the proposal was aimed at diverting Western attention from the NATO defence effort and holding up the creation of the projected six-nation European Army, including a West German contingent.

West Meets Today

The three Western powers are scheduled to meet tomorrow to draft a reply to the July 23 Note, and it is assumed that they will now also consider the new Soviet Note.

Preliminary consultations have shown that Britain, France and the U.S. are agreed that the original Note — sent just after the close of the Geneva Conference — contained no new element to cause a revision of their previous adverse view of the proposed European security pact.

The three Western powers have not yet replied to the earlier Soviet Note of July 23 urging a general European security pact — — a proposal rejected by the West when made on previous occasions.

New Violence Feared In Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Wednesday (UP). — Seething crowds in the streets and a student "general strike" today created threats of new violence in strife-torn Guatemala.

Following the cease-fire which ended Monday's fighting, the rebels at Aurora air base outside the capital formed their own two-man junta headed by Colonel Adolfo Garcia Montenegro.

After planes of President Castillo Armas' Airforce had made several menacing passes at the air base, the rebel leaders were asked to Government House for consultations. They were arrested on their arrival, and the revolt thus ended.

A large crowd gathered outside Government House to cheer the President and jeer Colonel Elfego Monzon, another member of the junta, whom they blamed for Monday's revolt which resulted in the disbanding of the local units of the "Liberation Army."

In a speech to the crowd, President Castillo Armas defended Colonel Monzon, and stated that the order disbanding the "Liberation Army" applied only to the detachments in the capital. The balance of the irregular forces had been ordered back to Chiquimula. He maintained that the latest fighting had been the result of a private feud between some cadets and members of the "Liberation Army."

Full Development Regarded As One of Nation's Primary Tasks

"The development of Israel is one of the primary reasons for our settling here," said Mr. A. Govrin (Mapai) at the resumption of the Knesset debate on the Finance Minister's Development Budget, yesterday.

This purpose would not be served, he said, even if the country's economic problems could really be settled merely by increasing industrial exports and lowering prices, as the General Zionists suggested.

Mr. Govrin said that he had been struck during the debate by the fact that everybody spoke for and against the abolition of subsidies, for and against the return of subsidies in additional taxes, but not about development.

He saw two basic problems in the present economic structure. The first was centred in the fact that most of the population lived in and around three urban areas, where unemployment was now developing. Apart from the coastal strip, the country was still thinly populated, and this created a security, as well as an economic, problem.

Further, Israel had the largest proportion in the world of persons employed in services and secondary occupations, and could not afford it. For both these problems, large-scale development was the only solution.

Mr. Y. Bader (Herut) took the Government to task on a large number of issues. He said that he had always advocated the abolition of subsidies, which had now been reduced to IL.37m. from the original IL.70m. Of this, IL.7m. still went towards the cost of bread, but the rest was for general agricultural production, chicken feed, milk, "the kibbutzim, Tnuva, etc."

He claimed that cheap credits to selected enterprises were only another form of subsidy, and that the entire development scheme was mainly a stratagem for withdrawing money from the private enterprise sector to the cooperative sector of the population.

Speaking with his accustomed lively and cynical sharpness, Mr. Bader described the divorce arranged by Mr. Eshkol between Mr. Index and Mrs. Rising Costs, so that the one could stay put while the other travelled away rapidly. He said that private capital had come and attempted to invest in development, but had gone again in despair after having to trail through the Gehenna of Government offices.

He wound up with a warm and emotional appeal for private enterprise, which, he claimed, would in the end give more to the working population than rule by a workers' federation. If each individual took a little of the load of production, organization and development on his own shoulders, then their successes would be the country's success, their failures their own failures alone.

Mr. S. Hillel (Mapai) surprised some members with a carefully documented criticism of development moneys spent on housing and such services as additional private telephones, which, he claimed, were not strictly "development" in the sense of the opening-up of new parts of the country.

He claimed that the conditions offered to subscribers to the Popular Housing scheme were too generous, particularly in view of the fact that the IL.2,500 Government loan at 3.5% was already paying for itself, to the borrower, out of the decreased value of the funds repayable, while both industry and agriculture had to repay its loans at dollar values.

US Should Allay Israel Fears, Eban Tells Dulles

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (INA).—The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, today made known Israel's reaction to the British withdrawal from Suez at a meeting with the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles. He is to meet Mr. Dulles again soon to continue top-level considerations of the new situation in the Middle East.

Mr. Eban drew Mr. Dulles' attention to the causes of Israel's apprehension and cited reasons why action should be taken to allay these fears. The Ambassador later said that today's conversation, which lasted for more than an hour, considered the effects on Israel of recent Western policy decisions, especially those concerning Suez.

Tomorrow Mr. Eban will meet with Under-Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith to continue discussions on this matter, and later this week he will again meet with Mr. Dulles.

The Ambassador will fly to Israel next week for consultations with his Government and will remain there for three or four weeks.

The exact nature of today's talks was not revealed in detail by Mr. Eban, who said that a fuller statement would be forthcoming at the conclusion of the present series of meetings.

Preparatory to today's session with the Secretary of State, Mr. Eban last week discussed the issue with Mr. Henry Byroade, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs.

Foreign Policy Debate Within Fortnight

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The removal of "the Egyptian aggression base in Israel" was demanded in an urgent motion tabled in the Knesset yesterday by Herut.

Mr. Menahem Begin said in presenting the motion that he believed that the Egyptian threats against Israel were serious, and not "for domestic consumption only," as Mr. Byroade had said. Mr. Begin believed that, willingly or unwillingly, sooner or later the Government would be forced or manoeuvred into war by Egypt because this enemy would then have more striking power than Israel.

He asked that Israel should immediately remove "the Egyptian base in Israel," in the Gaza Strip. "This base was, is, and will be a base for aggression... As a result of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement we are approaching the last moment at which we may, perhaps with the political support of other nations, uproot the enemy from this dangerous position without great difficulty or heavy losses and save our people from an enforced war on all fronts."

Under Committee Review

Mr. M. Argov, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, replying in place of the Foreign Minister, said that, knowing Mr. Begin as a man interested in national security, he was surprised that he should consider that such grave and perhaps decisive questions could be treated in motions tabled in the Knesset.

The political and military developments of the past weeks, Mr. Argov continued, were now being discussed by his Committee which had received all the political and military information in this connection at its last two sessions, which had been attended by the Foreign Minister and the members of the General Staff.

"The Foreign Minister stated at the last meeting (August 3) that, within a fortnight, the Government would make a statement in the Knesset on its security and political policies in view of recent developments." It was intended to hold a debate then, and he could see no purpose in holding one now. "I do not suggest striking the question from the agenda, because it is on the agenda... of the Government and, in its security aspects, on that of the Defence Forces."

Asked later how far he sought to prosecute the war with Egypt, Mr. Begin replied that he only wished to evict them from their base in the Gaza Strip, which was not a difficult military proposition.

He did not think that the three powers who guaranteed Israel's present borders would intervene actively. He did not think that they would send a single man to help Israel if she were attacked, and he doubted whether they would fight for Egypt. In fact, Mr. Begin interpreted recent articles in the "Economist" to mean that Britain would not be sorry to see Egypt in military difficulties at this time.

'Times' Stresses Need For Arab-Israel Peace

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). "The Times" today maintained that there can be no lasting security in the Middle East while tension exists between Israel and her Arab neighbours.

For all the improvements in the stability of the Middle East which the Anglo-Egyptian agreement over the Suez Canal base seems likely to effect, it has two important limitations, this newspaper declared.

"Of itself, it will not do away with the dynastic and national rivalries which have long bedevilled the Arab League.

"Above all, it will not of itself ease Arab-Israel relations.

"In the view of Israel, it may well worsen them.

"The prospect that Egypt will gain materially in strength both from her possession of the Canal base and from new gifts of arms, is bound to alarm Israel, so long as Egypt continues to maintain a threatening attitude towards her.

"This is a problem to which Western states should address themselves without delay, for there can be no lasting security in the Middle East while tension between Israel and her Arab neighbours remains," "The Times" added.

Nasser Denies Aggressive Aims in Press Interview

NEW YORK, Wednesday (INA).—New York papers today carried a Cairo interview with the Egyptian Premier, Colonel Abdul Nasser, in which he denied the charges that the evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal zone would result in Egyptian aggression against Israel.

He declared, "We want peace to cope with our internal problems," and expressed his belief that the U.S. could act as mediator between Israel and the Arab states.

'GOOD AUGURY'

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter).— — Diplomatic observers here suggested that yesterday's cancellation of some 1,300 complaints by the Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission augured well for future relations between the two countries.

Most of the complaints had been filed by Israel.

Arabs to Protest Israel 'Pressure' in US

A Washington despatch to the Cairo daily, "Al Ahram," yesterday stated that the diplomatic representatives of eight Arab states here had decided to protest to the State Department against "unjustified" Israel pressure concerning the Suez agreement.

The representations, the report said, will be made by the Syrian Minister, Farid Zein e-Din, today, and by the Jordan envoy, Abdul Moneim Rifai, later in the week.

Bridge Blown Up In Suez Canal Zone

CAIRO, Wednesday (UP). — A bridge at Abu Sultan in the Suez Canal Zone was blown up by unknown persons last night. It was situated in an area under British military control but was of no military value.

In Cairo, guards have been increased on all bridges following the incident.

The Jerusalem Post

Can a fence ensure our borders?

Do you escape from your children at holiday time by sending them to camps, whether they benefit by it or not?

Would you take a child from another community into your home for the period of his secondary schooling?

How all these problems are tackled can be found in tomorrow's week-end edition of The Jerusalem Post, in addition to informative articles on world trouble spots, Christian Dior's latest sensation in Paris, and all your usual favourite Friday features. Order your copy early.

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Mr. Y. Zerubavel, of the Jewish Agency, on his return from a trip to Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Zerubavel brought Mr. Ben-Zvi greetings from the Jewish communities of those countries.

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The Prime Minister and Mrs. Sharett yesterday entertained to luncheon the Ambassador to Great Britain and Mrs. Elath, the Consul General in New York and Mrs. A. Harman, Mrs. Lurie, the Head of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department and Mrs. Haim Yahil, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Najar, Mr. Moshe Tov, Mr. Meir Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Yohanan Meroz, Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Sasson, Mrs. Ruth Goldschmidt and Mr. and Mrs. Medini.

•

Mr. and Mrs. David Ben Gurion returned to Sde Boker yesterday, after Mr. Ben Gurion had been treated for lumbago at Tel Hashomer Hospital. During his absence, Mr. Ben Gurion was made a fully-fledged member of the settlement.

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Lt.-Col. Kenneth T. Roper, the British Military Attache, returned by B.O.A.C. yesterday from home leave.

•

Mr. Harry Beilin, Israel Consul in Los Angeles, arrived in Jerusalem yesterday. He is staying at the Eden Hotel.

•

Mr. Nathan Raviv, Principal Assistant to the Economic Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Economic Attaché to the Israel Embassy in Canada.

•

Dr. G. Muggia, Psychiatrist Consultant of the Clinic of Mental Health, Tel Aviv, left yesterday by L.A.I. for a two-month visit to health institutions in Europe within the framework of the Mental Health Convention.

•

Arieh Raphael, the La Scala basso, arrived by L.A.I. yesterday for a short visit. Mr. Leo Fuld, the U.S. singer, left by El Al yesterday after a nine-week visit.

•

Mr. Arieh Ben Tuvim, of the Pan Israel Oil Company and the Mediterranean Petroleum Corporation, left by L.A.I. for the U.S. and Canada yesterday.

•

Mr. M. Shefet, General Director of the Shefet Advertising Ltd., has left by BOAC on a business tour through Europe and the U.S.

BIRTH

BRAUDE — To Faigel, wife of Baruch Braude, on August 4, 1954, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv — a son.

Tnuva Debates Price Rises or Economy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The continuation of the milk subsidy at the level paid in the first half of this year, and the establishment of a subsidy for potatoes in cold storage, were urged by Mr. N. Verlinsky at the Tnuva conference here today. The General Manager also demanded higher prices for milk, eggs and carp, pointing out that the prices paid to producers had not changed in 18 months.

The increase requested by milk producers is 20 per cent, that is 300 pruta per litre instead of 250 pruta. An additional 12 pruta per egg has been mentioned as necessary. (At present producers receive an average of 64 pruta per egg). For carp, the increase demanded is 30 per cent.

Doubts as to the advisability of these demands were expressed by Mr. Z. Onn, Secretary General of Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company. Mr. Onn pointed to the possible inflationary effect of price rises, and stated that higher prices might lead to a drop in sales.

As an alternative, he urged reliance on cheaper credits and an attempt to cut excessive distribution expenses. He also urged farmers to reduce their living expenses. "We are now spending at a rate of IL.11 per work-day," he said. "This cannot go on forever."

The main theme of the conference was the continuous expansion of agricultural production, which, in many cases, has outstripped demand. Milk powder will be used for the supply of liquid milk for only five months this year, instead of nine in 1953, it was pointed out. Potato crops will reach about 39,000 tons, covering local consumption almost up to the next harvest. Exports of agricultural produce are also on the increase. In 1953-54, Tnuva's export proceeds totalled $780,000, and they are expected to reach $1.75m.-$2m. during 1954-55.

ALEPPO COLLEGE HEAD RETURNING TO U.S.

Dr. Alfred Carleton, President of the Aleppo College in Syria, has been appointed Vice-President of the Congregationalist Church Board in the U.S., it is reported from Boston.

Dr. Carleton headed the Aleppo College for 17 years.

CORRECTION

The beginning of paragraph seven of the article headed "Rating the Worker" on this page yesterday should have read: "A small experiment, in which Dr. Fos's method was put to a rigorous test, proved that it was very difficult to cheat."

LAW REPORT

THE JERUSALEM POST

August 5, 1954

In the Supreme Court Sitting as High Court of Justice
Before: Justices Olshan (Acting President), Cheshin and Agranat.
Sa'id and Hind Bader, Applicants, v. 1. Minister of Police, 2. Minister of Defence, 3. Police Superintendent, Acre District, Respondents (A.C. 64/54).

DEPORTATION ORDER HELD VALID

The High Court discharged an order nisi of "Habeas Corpus," granted to the applicants on April 12, 1954, calling on the respondents to show cause why they should not produce in Court Mustafa Sa'id Bader, the applicants' son, on a day to be specified for that purpose by the Court.

The facts of the case, as disclosed by the applicants' petition, were as follows:

Mustafa Sa'id Bader from Misra village had been the petitioner in High Court case 8/52, in which the Supreme Court, on February 19, 1953, made absolute an order nisi and ordered the Minister of the Interior to issue the petitioner with an identity card and to register him as an inhabitant in accordance with the Registration of Inhabitants Ordinance, 1949.

A few months after the Court had handed down this decision, Mustafa was arrested by the police to be deported. Mustafa's parents, the present applicants, had appealed to the authorities in that matter, but to no avail. They had therefore filed this petition in the Supreme Court, claiming that their son was an Israel national and that the authorities were not entitled to deport him.

The affidavit in reply, on behalf of the respondents, was sworn by Police Inspector S. Yarkoni, who stated that the authorities had complied with the Court's decision in High Court case 8/52, had registered Mustafa Sa'id Bader as an inhabitant and had issued him an identity card. However, Police had in its possession information of a very serious nature from the point of view of security regarding this man. This information had been brought to the attention of the Minister of Defence, whereupon, on July 30, 1953, the latter had signed a deportation order against Mustafa Sa'id Bader in accordance with section 10(1)(f) of the Immigration Ordinance, 1941.

Under this section, the Defence Minister, in exercise of a power which formerly belonged to the High Commissioner, may order the deportation from this country of any person who is not an Israel national, if the Minister "deems it for any reason conducive to the public good."

The Minister's order was carried out on September 21, 1953, and from that date onwards the petitioners' son had not been in the custody of any of the respondents and appeared to be residing outside the borders of Israel, although his exact whereabouts were unknown to the police.

On the Return Day Mr. G. Bach, Assistant State Attorney, who appeared on behalf of the respondents, claimed that the order signed by the Minister was legal and valid. It was true that under section 10 of the Immigration Ordinance, 1941, the Minister of Defence could only make an order for the deportation of a person who was not an Israel national, but then Mustafa Sa'id Bader, though an inhabitant of this country, had not acquired Israel nationality.

Section 3(a) of the Nationality Law, 1952, stipulates three conditions which must all be fulfilled in order that a person, who on the eve of the proclamation of the State of Israel had been a Palestinian citizen, might be recognized as an Israel national, namely: 1) he must be registered on Adar 4, 5712, (March 1, 1952); 2) he must be an inhabitant of Israel on the day this law went into effect; and 3) he must have remained in Israel, or in an area which became Israel territory after the establishment of the State until the day the law came into effect — or entered Israel legally during that period.

Counsel for the respondents did not dispute the fact that Mustafa Sa'id Bader had been a Palestinian citizen before the establishment of the State of Israel, and that conditions 2 and 3 of the above conditions applied to him. He maintained, however, that the son of the petitioners did not satisfy the first condition, as he had not registered in accordance with the Registration of Inhabitants Ordinance, 1949, by March 1, 1952, having in fact so registered only in 1953. As this was an absolute requirement, laid down by law, a person who was not registered by March 1, 1952, could not be regarded as a national even if he could prove that this was through no fault of his own.

Mr. Bach declared that ordinarily, no hardship would arise from these cases, as it was the declared policy of the Minister of Defence not to make a deportation order in regard to an inhabitant who held a valid identity card. In the case of Mustafa Sa'id Bader, the Minister has deliberately made an exception to this general practice on account of compelling security reasons, details of which the representative of the police was prepared to disclose to the Court in a closed session. This had been in fact the only case of an inhabitant and holder of an identity card having been actually deported by order of the Minister.

In the alternative, Mr. Bach argued that as the petitioners' son was no longer in the actual or constructive custody of the respondents, the writ of *Habeas Corpus* would in any case have been discharged.

Mr. Nakarah, who appeared on behalf of the petitioners, maintained that his clients' son should be recognized as an Israel national.

As to section 3(a)(1) of the Nationality Law, 1952, Mr. Nakarah argued, the decision of the Supreme Court in H.C. case 8/52, though given only in February 1953, ought to apply back to the date of the granting of the order nisi in the Bader case, January 16, 1952. Consequently Mustafa, though actually registered only in 1953, should be considered, for the purposes of the Nationality Law, as having been registered in January 1952, e.g. before the crucial date of March 1, 1952 mentioned in section 3(a)(1). He therefore asked the Court to declare the deportation order null and void.

Mr. Nakarah further contended that even if Mustafa Sa'id Bader was not at present in the actual custody of the respondents, the Court ought yet to make the order nisi absolute, and the respondents would then have to convince the Court that they really had no possibility of producing the man in Court.

Judgment

The High Court, in a judgment delivered by the Acting President, Mr. Justice Olshan, accepted the interpretation of the law as put forward on behalf of the respondents, and decided that Mustafa Sa'id Bader was not an Israel national.

Analyzing the facts of the case the Court found that the petitioners' son had mainly himself to blame for not having been registered in time. Under section 5 of the Registration of Inhabitants Ordinance, 1949, every resident above the age of 16 had to report to the registry office within 30 days of the publication of the Ordinance in order to hand in all the relevant personal data, mentioned in section 4 of the Ordinance. According to section 12(b) of the same Ordinance, any person who failed to comply with the above-mentioned provision was guilty of an offence. Furthermore, a Regulation issued under this Ordinance stipulated that a resident handing in his declaration at the registry office, "had to do so in person."

Relying on the affidavit which Mustafa Sa'id Bader himself had sworn in connection with his first petition to the High Court (H.C.8/52), the Court found that he had had ample time between 1949 and 1951 to comply with the provisions of the Ordinance. If he had done so, and if the authorities had refused to register him at the time, he could have successfully applied to the High Court, and could thus have secured his registration before March 1952.

Moreover the Court agreed with Mr. Bach's submission that even if the Court was of the opinion that the petitioners' son was not to blame for his belated registration, he could not claim nationality because of the wording of section 39a0910 of the Nationality Law, 1952. That section read "...if he was registered on March 1, 1952," and not "...if he was entitled to be registered...", and therefore, unlike other sections of the Nationality Law, it gave the Court no discretion in the matter. Any different interpretation would mean that the Court could take upon itself to order the respondents to disregard the law, and this it had no authority to do.

Decision

The Court decided therefore that the deportation order made under section 1091 (f) of the Immigration Ordinance, 1951 was valid.

The petitioners' application was rejected and the order nisi discharged.

Judgment delivered on July 19, 1954.

For the Applicants: Mr. H. D. Nakarah.

For the Respondents: Mr. G. Bach, Assistant State Attorney.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: [illegible] M.; HAIFA: [illegible] M.; TEL AVIV: [illegible] M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 9 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.10 Morning Melodies (R) 7.45 Oriental Music (R). 8.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. Programme for Factory Workers (Haifa). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.50 Folk Songs (R). 2.00 Close Down. 4.00 p.m. "This and That" (R). 4.30 Light Music (T.A.). 4.50 Where to Go (Jerusalem). 5.00 Musical Miniatures. 5.30 Child's Corner. 7.00 Concert Hall: Fantasy for Violin & Orchestra (Schumann): Symphony No. 3 (Weber). 7.35 Music Magazine. 8.00 Press Conference. 8.25 Bible Reading. 8.45 The Knesset and its Committees. 9.15 Recital: Yehoyachin Stutschewski & Arieh Sachs. 9.45 Variety Programme. Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: [illegible] Petrushka. Soloist: Avraham [illegible] & Shimshon Bar-Noi. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

[illegible] M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: News, 3.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR ([illegible] M.): 7.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. French: 7.30 p.m. Ladino: 8.00 p.m. Yiddish: 8.45 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA: ([illegible] M.): 12.00 p.m. News. Newsreel. 12.30 "Shlomo" (Bloch).

ARMY PROGRAMME ([illegible] M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Music. 7.00 Songs. 7.30 Among the Flags. 8.00 Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 Classical Requests Programme: Symphony No. 4 (Tschaikovsky). 9.30 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: ([illegible] M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News. News Talk. Week's Feature.

VOICE OF AMERICA: English Broadcasts: ([illegible] M.): [illegible] p.m. Repeated at [illegible] p.m. on [illegible] M.

Yesterday's Press:

Bennike Failure Laid To Misunderstanding

Commenting on the impending departure of General Bennike and the appointment of General Burns as new T.S.O. chief of staff, "Zmanim" (Progressive) says that it has been clear for some time that General Bennike failed in his mission because he misunderstood both the nature of the Palestine problem in general and the provisions of the armistice pacts. General Bennike acted in good faith, but the result of his actions was a progressive estrangement between his staff and Israel. More than the substitution of the man at the helm will be required to reverse this trend, the paper says.

"Herut" says that "Bennike goes — but Bennikism remains." If General Bennike, a man who helped to save the lives of Jews during the Second World War, carried out an anti-Israel policy, it must be taken that others will do so too, submitting to the strong forces behind the scenes.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) thinks that though the task of the new chief of staff will certainly not be easy, the U.N. mission may yet succeed if it does not condone murder and violations of the armistice and if it refrains from voicing political solutions of its own.

Objectivity Asked

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) thinks that General Bennike was partial and hopes both that his successor will be more objective and that several other observers will be replaced too.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) which opens by stating that it does not give credence to rumours about military bases, nevertheless writes its editorial on the assumption that there may be something in them after all. "Davar" (Histadrut) says that the attempt made by the U.S. and Britain to describe the situation in the Middle East after Suez as the gradual easing of tension is very dangerous and falsifies the facts, out of ignorance of the real state of affairs or for other reasons.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) dedicates its issue mainly to the giant demonstration its party organized in Tel Aviv: 8,000 people (according to the rest of the press, several hundred) participated.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) comments on the Tel Aviv municipality sit-down strike and says that the problem will not be solved by inciting the unemployed against the municipal council: The Ministry of Labour should prepare plans to find work for those of the jobless who do not belong to the hard core of unemployable.

Plan Would Extend Herzl Forest During This Year

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Plans for enlarging the Herzl Forest near Ben Shemen and the establishment of two new settlements in the area this year, to mark the 50th anniversary of Herzl's death, were described to the Press recently by Mr. Y. Weitz, head of the Land and Afforestation Department of the Jewish National Fund.

Of the 14,000 dunams between the present forest and the Jordan border, only some 2,000 dunams were at present agricultural land. A further 2,000 dunams would be prepared for farming to enable the two new settlements, to be called Modi'in (near the ancient site of Modi'in of the Maccabees) and Shimon Hanassi, to work 2,000 dunams each. The balance of 10,000 dunams will be planted with three million trees, Mr. Weitz said.

The new villages will be established with the aid of American Jews who wish to help revive the ancient birthplace of the Maccabim.

The extension to the forest will be planted mainly with carob trees, as each dunam thus planted yields an amount of cattle feed equivalent to five or six dunams sown with fodder crops.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Abramovitch, 21 King George, 4972. Kerem Avraham, 13 Zephania, 2950.

Tel Aviv: Merops, 77 Allenby, 3487. Gruenberg, 48 King George, 62848. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 23460. Siva, Hatiqvah Qtr., 67406. Jaffa: Vita, 61 Rehov 6. Bnei Brak: Rosenthal, Kiryat Hayeshiva. Ramat Gan: Mazur, 50 Bialik. Yisrael, Ramat Gan Bet, Shikun Herut.

Haifa: Schmidt, 48 Herzl, 4083. Shomron, cr. Bank-Jaffa St., 4834. Kiryat Motzkin: Pentagon.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

Jerusalem: Dr. I. Altshuler, 6 Rehov Strauss, 4071. Dr. Y. Shor, 26 Rehov Rashi.

Tel Aviv: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, [illegible]. Dr. N. L. Sicher, 165 Dizengoff, [illegible]. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, [illegible]. Jaffa: Dr. Alcalai, 65 Rehov 4.

Haifa: Dr. A. [illegible], 67 Herzl, 3677. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, Har Hacarmel, [illegible]. Dr. E. Sherman, 3 Ha'Nviim, 3424.

Illness Bars N. African Jews

Jerusalem Post Reporter

About 20% of Moroccan Jewry and 17% of Tunisian Jewry would be disqualified for migration to Israel under the present system of medical selection, Dr. S. Btesh, Director General of the Ministry of Health, estimated in a report submitted to the Minister following his investigation of the health situation in these North African communities. His detailed survey gives a bleak picture of trachoma, ringworm, malnutrition and chronic disease rampant in the mellahs of Morocco and Tunis.

The Director General found a sympathetic approach to Jewish emigration on the part of the Moroccan authorities, although they do not officially recognize the Jewish Agency's work there.

The French authorities in Tunisia, Dr. Btesh stated, had good relations with the Jewish community, and did not favour mass-emigration. They did not object, however, to a gradual and unpublicized transfer of certain sections.

Jews Panic-Stricken

Recent disturbances in Tunisia had caused a degree of panic among the Jews, increasing the desire of the poor to come to Israel, and promoting plans of the wealthy to seek refuge in France or Italy. During Dr. Btesh's visit, the situation in Morocco had not deteriorated to its present level.

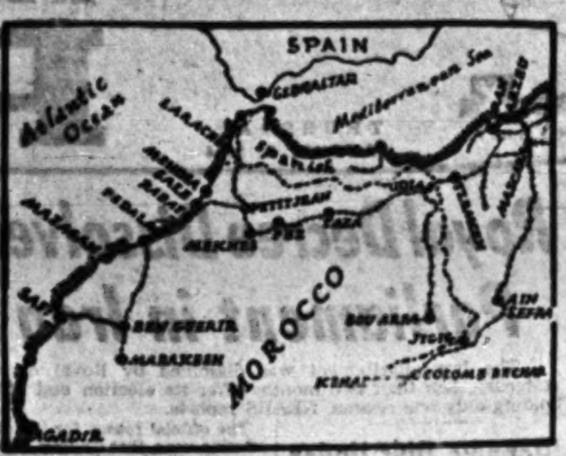
Moroccan Jewry numbers 250,000 living in mellahs, in all the towns and villages. The total of population of Morocco is 8,700,000. A medical survey of one of the worst mellahs, Trudent, in South Morocco, revealed that 878 persons suffered from trachoma, among the 988 examined. Only 4.6% of the total had healthy eyes. Twenty-two active cases of tuberculosis and 46 inactive cases were disclosed among 883 X-ray photographs. Blood tests on 42 persons gave 27 positive indications of syphilis. The ghetto had 10 mentally or physically incapacitated persons and 82 victims of various chronic illnesses.

The social condition of Tunisian Jewry is slightly better, Dr. Btesh thought. About 20% of the 100,000 Jews live modestly, having found themselves decent occupations, and enjoyed an education. "This class contains excellent human material," Dr. Btesh said, "but I did not see any tendency among them to emigrate to Israel." About 40% of the Jews are unemployed, exist on beggary, are half-starved and ridden with disease. Selective immigration would bar most of them from entering Israel.

Dr. Btesh praised the medical services run by OSE, which employs 116 doctors, has organized clinics and centres for the treatment of T.B., ringworm and trachoma. In connection with projected emigration from South Tunisia, which has 10,300 Jews, Dr. Btesh investigated data on 1,770 candidates for emigration, who had been examined during the past year.

This group included 174 blind, mostly old people, 63 suffering from chronic disease, and 33 tubercular cases. Sick and disabled accounted for 16.6% of the total. Under the rules of selective immigration, about 35% of the candidates would be disqualified, as an invalid breadwinner prevents his family from going to Israel.

The data covered a village wher healthy Jews had already left, so the statistics cannot be considered absolutely typical.



Israel Gynaecologists Report at Geneva

By BARBARA CALLAHAN
Special to The Jerusalem Post

GENEVA, (By Air Mail).—An Israel scientist has suggested that certain hormones, produced during pregnancy, may possibly be capable of increasing the growth of ovarian tumors, or even of producing a change in the cell character of an already existing tumor.

In a paper read to the Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology meeting here last week, Professor Dr. H. Hirsch, of Tel Aviv, emphasized that pregnancy was virtually impossible unless such tumors were hormonally inactive, because a hormonally active tumor would prevent ovulation. For that reason, he explained, such tumors are extremely rare.

However, Dr. Hirsch cited one case which seems to bear out some previously expounded theories on this rare type of tumor. His findings indicate the existence of an ovarian tumor eight years before pregnancy and that microscopic examinations revealed that tumors were of the functional ovarian group.

Another Tel Aviv doctor, Professor D. E. Rabau, reporting at the same session, indicated that intra-uterine adhesions were found in 300 cases of habitual abortion, examined by X-ray. These adhesions were considered an additional and possible, but not autonomous, cause for further abortions. He recommended antibiotic prophylactic therapy in all cases of habitual abortion in order to prevent adhesions which are believed to have been caused by low grade infections. He warned against hysterotomy operations for removing these adhesions and said that simple dilation and curettage (scraping) gives good results if followed by antibiotics.

GADNA
Symphony Orchestra
in cooperation with the
Supervising Committee of
Musical Education
will appear
at the Z.O.A. Concert Garden
on Monday, Aug. 9, at 9 p.m.
and at the Amphitheatre,
Ramat Gan,
on Thurs., Aug. 12, at 8.30 p.m.
Conductors:
ARTHUR GELBRUN
EYTAN LUSTIG
PROGRAMME:
Double Concerto for two violins and Orchestra — J. S. Bach
"Bach Suite — E.W. Sternberg
Piano Concerto No. 1—Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 1 — Beethoven
Further details on posters.

COTTON LAND IN BEISAN

Twenty thousand dunams of cotton are to be planted next year, mainly in the Beisan Valley, the Ministry of Agriculture spokesman said yesterday.

The yield from 180 dunams of cotton sown experimentally last year was so good that 3,000 dunams were planted this year.

Samples tested by British mills were found to be highly satisfactory.

JAPAN AND INDIA ORDER HEBREW ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Orders for the Encyclopaedia Hebraica have been placed by Prince Mikasa, brother of the Emperor of Japan, a library in Tokyo, several public institutions in India, the U.N., and several monasteries in France and Italy, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

The seventh volume of the Encyclopaedia is scheduled to appear next week. The entire set, of about 20 volumes, will be completed in five or six years.

NATANYA GLOVE PLANT IMPORTING ITS THREAD

The Israel Glove Company in Natanya has been authorized to import thread from Japan, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman has announced.

The Company, which produces entirely for export, is owned by Mr. Samuel Gross of the U.S. Mr. Gross also owns a thread factory in Japan, and his Israel representatives recently threatened to close down the Natanya plant if they were not granted licences to import thread from Japan.

TEL AVIV DEGEL ZION RE-FORM

One of Israel's defunct soccer clubs is being revived with the re-formation of Tel Aviv Degel Zion. Backed by the Sephardic Community of the town and headed by former soccer player Itzhak Dassa, a group of young players have been collected and started planning their training to challenge the giants of Israel's most popular sport.

'Y' Gain Narrow Championship Win

The Y.M.C.A. team won the Jerusalem Basketball Championship with a one point victory, 54 to 53, over Jerusalem Hapoel. The champions led by 25-24 at halftime in the game played on the "Y" court.

In the all-Maccabi men's teams Rubovitz Memorial Cup two-day contest on the same venue, Tel Aviv emerged winners with a 68-60 win over Jerusalem.

The results in the preliminary play-offs were: Group I: Tel Aviv beat Hadarom, 61-34; and Haifa, 58-39. Jerusalem bt. North, 58-40; and Brith Maccabim Atid, 48-44. B.M.A. bt. North, 63-58.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

at 3 " 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ARNON: Massacre River.
EDEN: Small Town Girl.
EDISON: Un Caprice de Caroline Cherie (2nd week). At 3.30 p.m.: Foreign Legion.
ORGIL: She's Working Her Way Through College.
ORION: Vulcano. Mats.: During Circus Youth.
ORNA: The Quiet Man (3rd Week).
STUDIO: A Matter of Life and Death, 2nd Week.
ZION: Scared Stiff.

Notice to the Public

TENDER No. 20/54

Tenders are hereby invited for the lease of a flour-mill situated in Kfar Ma'oneh (Tarshiha), Northern District.

1. Further particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Development Authority, Rural Department, 12 Derekh Ha'atzmaut, Haifa, on Sundays to Fridays, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon.
2. Tenders should be submitted in closed envelopes marked "Offer for the lease of a flour-mill in Kfar Ma'oneh — Tender No. 20/54" and dropped in the Tender Box in Room 9 of the above offices.
3. A bank guarantee covering 10% of the tender should be attached to it. The guarantee must be valid for two months from the date the tender is submitted.
4. Tenders must reach the office concerned not later than August 31, 1954, 12 noon. The Development Authority is not bound to accept the highest or any other offer.

Director,
Development Authority

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ Discussion:—
"The Evacuation of Suez Canal," readers of the "Tur Ivri" and other Hebrew students invited, discussion directed by Mr. Efrayim Shach, Bet Ha'am, 8 p.m.

★ Lecture:—
"Latest conclusions of research into the 'Habiru' problem," Dr. Moshe Greenberg, Lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania, opening remarks by Dr. Yehezkel Kaufman, Terra Sancta (Room 21), 8.30 p.m.

★ Exhibitions:—
Paintings by Aiva. Exhibition of work by Jerusalem artists, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-7 p.m.
Exhibition of Chalcolithic vessels "Craftsmanship at the Dawn of History." Also exhibition of watercolours and drawings by Jules Pascin from the Museum's collection. National Museum Bezalel, 9-1, 3-6 p.m.
Wooden Masks by A Yachin. Sketches by E. Preis, Illustrations by Z. Goldschmidt, Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, 4-7 p.m.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, 10-1, 4-6 p.m.

★ Archaeology:—
Department of Antiquities, special exhibition chalcolithic objects from Tel Abu-Matar, near Beersheba, including various finds from a Chalcolithic and Middle Bronze mass tomb near Tell Assawir, Rehov Shlomo Hamalech. Open 9-1, 4-6.

★ Film Shows:—
Keren Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

★ Theatre:—
Habimah, "The Crucible," Edison Theatre, 9 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Lectures:—
Dr. A.G. Fleischman of the United States will lecture on "Procedures to reduce the Incidence of Recurrences in Urolithiasis" at Z.O.A. House, at 8.30 p.m.

★ Exhibitions:—
Memorial Exhibition for Hayim Eter, Museum, 10-1, 4-7 p.m.

★ Theatre:—
"Nasr-A-Din," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8.30 p.m.

★ Recitals:—
Shoshana Damari and Moshe Vilensky, special programme for Tourists, Z.O.A. House, 9 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ Theatre:—
Do-Re-Mi, "Silva, The Csardas Princess," Rama Hall, 8.30 p.m.

PARDESS HANNA

★ Theatre:—
"Pygmalion," Chamber Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

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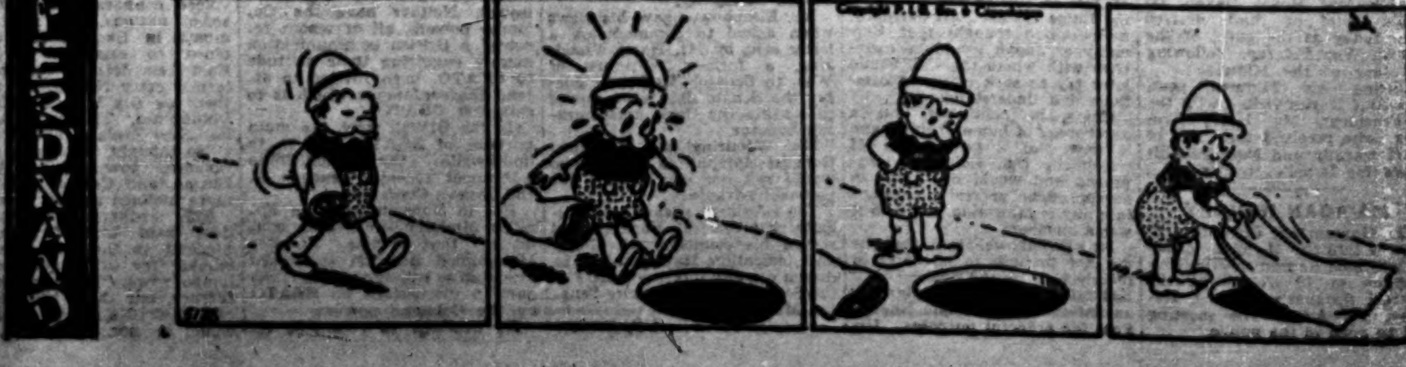

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiberias	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Haifa Port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Natanya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tel Aviv North	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tel Aviv Port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lydda Airport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerusalem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beersheba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eilat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

ONLY SLIGHT fluctuations were recorded in currency in circulation by the Bank Leumi for the past week. The total currency increased by IL.127,000 to IL.152,739,630, with a drop in foreign currency holdings of IL.875,000 to IL.23,111,630; offset by an IL.1m. increase in Treasury bills to a total of IL.43,200,000.

• • •

PRIME MINISTER Moshe Sharett will eulogize the dead of the Ma'agan disaster in a broadcast over Kol Yisrael at 8:45 this evening.

• • •

MR. ELIAHU ELATH, Ambassador to Great Britain, is to hold a Press conference at 8 p.m. this evening over Kol Yisrael.

• • •

BASRA AND BNEI ZION settlements in the Sharon have constructed 42 houses for new settlers, who will each receive a plot of 37 dunams for cultivation.

• • •

FLATS were presented to 120 new immigrant families in Holon yesterday.

• • •

SOME 30 metres of irrigation pipes were stolen from Kibbutz Gvulot on Tuesday night. Tracks of three persons led to the Gaza Strip.

• • •

THE WATER IN the new well in Kommemiut has become saline, making it unsuitable for drinking.

• • •

78 BEEHIVES near Faluja, belonging to Mr. Reuven Petchornik, caught fire yesterday, presumably due to the *sharav*.

• • •

MRS. SHIFRA HELLER, of Jerusalem, held on suspicion of having obtained Scrip certificates by false pretences, was released on IL.200 bail yesterday by the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court. Mrs. Heller is accused of having written to various persons in America requesting help because of her poor financial condition.

• • •

REGISTRATION FOR the 1954-55 year at the Surveying School at Holon (Tel Adiah) will end on August 15. The School will accept 25 students for a two-year course. Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Surveying Department, Rehov Yehuda Halevi, cr. Rehov Sheinkin, Tel Aviv. P.O.B. 2780.

• • •

THE VISITING Yugoslav tennis team trounced two of the best Israel players in Natanya yesterday. Panajatovitz beat Davidman 7:5; 6:3, and Petrovitz beat Weiss 6:2; 9:7. In a doubles match, the visitors beat the local players 7:5; 6:4.

Israelis, Tourists Mix On New Bus Tours

HAIFA, Wednesday. — Tourists from overseas and Israel workers are now being taken on joint guided bus tours of the country by the Sight-Seeing Company Ltd., here. The object is dual: the foreign guests not only see the country but also get to know the people; the Israelis, mainly the newcomers among them, are shown Israel.

Tourists from abroad are known to live a rather "isolated" life, mingling mainly with other tourists in hotel lobbies, restaurants, and on sight-seeing trips. Joint travel will give them a chance of talking and listening to men and women from the factories, workshops and offices.

During the Company's first tour, it was found that the majority of the Israelis had rarely moved 50 kms. from their homes.

The travel arrangements are made collectively between Sight-Seeing and employers whose interest in the scheme is that of promoting labour relations, morale and productivity.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM DISTRICT: Free sale of frozen cod and herring, all fish stores, 450 pr. a kg. Fillet for children's institutions, old age homes and mental institutions, 500 gms. per person; heavy labourers, 400 gms., coupon 57.

5 New Settlements for Far South

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry of Development recently signed an agreement with the Histadrut Agricultural Centre for the establishment of five new settlements in the Southern Negev, it is learnt from Ministry sources. The Jewish Agency is to cooperate in the undertaking.

All the kibbutz movements and the small-holders cooperative movement have guaranteed to send pioneers to the five outposts, which are sited at Ein Yahav, Ein Radian, Ein Gedi, and two other places, one of them one kilometre from Eilat.

At Ein Yahav, the flow from a deepened well has increased from 18 cubic metres an hour to 40 cu.m., and a fresh drilling has reached water of an as yet unknown quantity. A group of Jerusalem labourers are now preparing ground there, under the direction of Ministry of Agriculture foremen. Ein Yahav lies on the old highway to Eilat, south of Sdom.

Both at Ein Gedi and Ein Radian the existing Nahal outposts will be converted to fully-fledged farming villages. Ein Gedi even now produces enough vegetables for the Sdom potash plant, and a surplus is sent to Tel Aviv. The settlers will benefit from a climate enabling them to market crops out of season. Ein Radian has plenty of spring water, which provides the main supply for Eilat.

Salt Water Farming

The fifth settlement will be an experimental farm outside Eilat, to investigate the possibilities of cultivation with saline water. The farmers will try to utilise underground water sources — *Sabha* — which used to be part of the sea and now contain 2,500 milligrammes of chlorine per cu. m. Certain plants have proved themselves capable of growing under these conditions.

Tel Yeroham, the immigrant village half-way between Sdom and Beersheba, awaits with jubilation the completion of a pipeline from Kurnub, bringing water for irrigation and domestic use. For almost four years, this outpost of Rumanian immigrants has managed with a meagre local well, and neither tree nor garden grew round the huts. The pipe should reach them next week.

The Ministry of Development hopes to divert some of the 40 cu. m. hourly as far as Sde Boker and Revivim, with the aid of a pumping-station at Kurnub. Both settlements depend on the daily water truck for domestic supplies.

British, French Like Our Peanuts

A total of 1,100 tons of groundnuts were exported during the season which has just finished, it is learned from a Ministry of Agriculture source. The price received was slightly over $500,000.

The nuts have been well-received in both Britain, the principal buyer, and France, where a recognized demand has been created for "Israel peanuts."

Capital to Lower Rates For Commercial Premises

Jerusalem Post Reporter

To promote building and industry in the Capital, the Jerusalem Municipal Council last night endorsed a by-law reducing the rates and business tax payable by new enterprises and dwellings, and further lowering rates due from industrial concerns. Large industrial consumers will also benefit from a cut in water payments. Part of the loss will be covered by an increase in Entertainment Tax.

The by-law needs the sanction of the Minister of Interior before it becomes valid. Previous Council decisions to encourage building and manufacture could not be implemented for lack of a legal framework.

According to the by-law all buildings constructed since May 15, 1948, qualify for a 50 per cent reduction of property rates for five years. Hotels and pensions of 50 rooms or over which were built after April, 1952, are entirely exempt from property and business tax for the first five years, and will pay half these dues for the next five years. Hotels and pensions with less than 50 rooms benefit from graduated reductions.

The by-law was drafted in accordance with the Capital Investment Law which extends such privileges to new enterprises.

War damage, if incurred after November 29, 1947, entitles a landlord to remission of half the property rates for five years. This only applies provided that repairs were undertaken within a year of April 1, 1950.

The Municipal Treasurer explained to the Council that many local authorities exacted far lower rates from industrial concerns than did Jerusalem.

A revision of zoning for rates assessment a year ago slashed the rates of industrial concerns by about 20 per cent. The by-law would make a further 10 per cent cut provided that the firm employs more than five workers.

All the reductions will entail a yearly loss in revenue of IL.50,000, the Treasurer estimated. In addition, the Water Department (which now has an annual deficit of IL.15,000) is prepared to grant more favourable terms to its chief customers, mainly ice-factories and swimming pools. Up to 50 per cent reductions are envisaged, depending on the quantity of water bought.

An increase in the Municipal Entertainment Tax, which is expected to cover IL.40,000 of the loss in Municipal revenue, was also voted last night. The Cinema Tax was increased from 53 per cent to 60 per cent of the face value of the ticket, an average increase of between 20 and 30 pruta.

Mr. E. Eliachar, Deputy Mayor, announced that the Minister of Interior would give Jerusalem IL.50,000 on account of the Government grant due from this year's budget. The advance follows a meeting this week between Mr. Eliachar and the Minister.

Alligators Join Jerusalem Zoo

A pair of handsome, toothy alligators were presented to the Mayor of Jerusalem yesterday as a gift from the President of the New York City Council, and joined their fellows in the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo.

The Histadrut Folk Delegation from the U.S. handed over the reptiles to Mr. Y. Kariv, who showed the visitors an inscription on "our beautiful rock of the crocodiles", honouring the Zoo's benefactor.

The Biblical Zoo has sent animals to the New York Zoo.

T.A. Strikers Move Into Corridors

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—The main Municipal offices and the Engineering Department began functioning this morning after a three-day stoppage, as 300 dismissed relief workers moved out of the rooms into the corridors. The demonstration is to continue tomorrow, as no agreement was reached today.

Mr. Israel Karmi, head of the local Labour Exchange, told *The Jerusalem Post* that this morning he had transmitted to Mayor Haim Levanon an offer by the Histadrut Executive to participate to the extent of IL.2,750 a day in the employment of 100 of the men.

Mr. Levanon brought the issue before the Municipal Finance Committee tonight, which repeated its resolve to employ 200 of the jobless, and to await the results of a meeting between the Mayor and Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, at the Tel Aviv Kirya tomorrow morning.

Compromise Rejected

The Labour Exchange flatly rejects any compromise, and announced tonight that it would sponsor a protest. The Labour Exchange today distributed leaflets throughout the city, stating that, until now, even during Mandatory times, the Municipality had always cared for the unemployed. There were 2,500 persons a day seeking employment at the Exchange, of whom 1,200 were without any work, the leaflets stated.

After the meeting with Mrs. Myerson, the Mayor, accompanied by his three deputies, is to travel to Jerusalem to meet the Minister of Interior, Mr. Israel Rokach, who refused to approve the Tel Aviv budget, and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol.

The Finance Committee tonight chose a committee to deal with the problem of whether the post of Town Clerk was necessary. The Committee consists of the Mayor, his Deputy, Mr. S. Shoshani, and Councillors D. Yutan (Herut), I. Cholodniewitz (Mapam), E. Peri (Mapai), and Rabbi Abramovitz (Agudat Yisrael).

IL.56m. Needed to Make Railways Self-Supporting

An investment of IL.56m., of which $17m. is included for technical improvements in Israel's railways as well as the extension of the present network, was among the recommendations suggested in a report by the Public Committee of Inquiry into the Condition of Israel's Railways which was presented to the Minister of Communications, Mr. Joseph Saphir, on July 9.

The Committee, which was appointed by the Minister about a year ago, was specifically charged with investigating the technical condition of the railway system, its place in the nation's transportation system (especially with regard to other means of transportation), and its financial condition. In conducting its investigations, the Committee met with representatives of the Government and public institutions concerned.

Chief among the suggestions put forth by the Committee was the recommendation for an additional investment of IL.56m. which would serve to transform the rail system into a self-supporting enterprise.

Expansion in South

In the South, there was a definite need to extend the passenger and freight service beyond Beersheba to the area of the Negev quarries, the report says.

This was felt necessary in order to transport building materials to parts of the country further north, and to aid in the distribution of agricultural products grown in the South. The Committee also recommended the improvement and expansion of services to Haifa and Jerusalem, and emphasized the need to speed up these services.

The Committee proposed the setting up of a directorship for the railways to consist of a Director-General and directors of the various departments of railway administration as well as representatives of the public. It was also suggested that a financial directorate be set up to deal with all economic matters, including fare schedules.

A reorganization of railway personnel including retirement of the older workers and public relations training for those workers dealing with the public, completed the Committee's recommendations.

Olive Oil Exports Should Fetch $1m.

It is likely that 2,000 tons of olive oil will be exported this year, according to Ministry of Agriculture circles. As the price of olive oil on the world market is about $500 a ton, this should bring a total of $1m.

There are between 130,000 and 140,000 dunams of olive trees under cultivation, with an average yield of 100 kg. per duham. This year's crop is expected to be between 12,000 and 14,000 tons.

Most of the olive crop is used for oil, and it is believed that from 2,800 to 3,000 tons of oil will be produced this year. About three-and-a-half tons of olives are required to produce one ton of oil.

Kfar Yeroham Squatters Move to New Site

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—The Kfar Yeroham demonstrators, who have squatted at the entrance to the Jewish Agency building here for the past 10 days, moved a short distance away today to continue their protest without disturbing Agency activities. This was carried out in agreement with the police, who were called by the Jewish Agency to remove the squatters.

The demonstrators, immigrants from India, say that they are unable to earn a living in Kfar Yeroham.

CONSUL IN BOLIVIA DIES

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs announces with sorrow that the Israel Honorary Consul in Bolivia, Mr. Francisco Suss, passed away on Tuesday in La Paz.

Explosives Injure Woman

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Mrs. Sara Batal, of Herlya, was injured today when an explosion occurred while she was burning refuse in Petah Tikva. Police believe that there were explosives in the refuse.

Mazal One Site Is Given Up

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday. — The drilling for oil at Mazal One was indefinitely discontinued this week, and the larger of the drills was sent to Galilee for water boring, it was learned here today.

An expert who visited the Mazal One site this week said that there certainly had been oil underground at one time, but that it had seeped out. A small drill will carry out geological research 1,500 metres to the east of the area.

The case of Mazal One was anything but discouraging, the expert said. There must certainly be oil underground between Sdom and Ein Geddi, but it will take much time and luck to strike it at the right spot. In the U.S., the ration of lucky strikes is one to 40, he declared.

US Mid-East Policy Can Change — May

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — With the right approach, American policy towards Israel and the Middle East might be changed, Mr. Mortimer May, President of the ZOA, told Itim before leaving by LAI for the United States today.

The view expressed by Israel leaders that Zionism necessarily means immigration en masse is harmful to American Zionists, Mr. May said.

He expressed his concern over the drop in membership of Zionist organizations in America since the State had been established, while anti-Zionist organizations had gained in membership and were developing an intense propaganda campaign. Emissaries from Arab countries and representatives of the oil companies had joined the anti-Zionist forces.

Only Six Schools With Proper Gyms

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—Mr. Hanoch Enoch, Deputy Director of the Municipal Education Department and a teacher for 32 years, stated today that out of 102 elementary schools here, only six had proper gymnasiums. He was testifying before the Inquiry Committee on the death of Amos Tivon, a Gadna youth who collapsed and died recently during a march on a hot day.

The witness said that training and toughening of the young should start early, adding that, in the past, children aged 13 to 14 used to walk an entire day without ill effects, but that today "they were trained to ride by bus."

Dr. H. Heller, chief doctor at the Tel Hashomer Hospital, explained that death may be caused during a march by loss of water through perspiration.

Students to Strike Against New Fees

The Council of the Hebrew University Students' Association yesterday evening empowered its Executive Committee to declare a tuition strike the moment the University officially announces that fees are to be increased to IL.200.

(Confirmation that next year's fees have been raised from IL.100 to IL.200 has been received from the Special Committee appointed by the Government to determine fees, but not from the University itself.)

The Students' Council also decided to embark on a public and Press campaign and to send a delegation to the Knesset "in order to make the public fully aware of the economic plight of the majority of the student body."

Attache for Paris To Arrange Dayan Tour

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. —Aluf-Mishne Shimon Sirkin, Israel Military Attache in Western Europe, left by El Al for Paris today in order to arrange the visit of the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, in France next week. Aluf-Mishne Sirkin was here on leave to attend the marriage of his son, an Army officer.

Kaiser-Frazer Prices To Be Studied

The Ministry of Communications has asked the Economic Advisory Staff to inquire into the prices charged by the Kaiser-Frazer Company and to determine what percentage of Israel manufactured products is used in the assembly of their vehicles.

A committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Finance and Communications has been appointed by the Ministry of Communications to examine the import of vehicles of the type produced in this country and to decide on a definite policy in regard to this matter.

Technical material to be used by the committee is being prepared by an engineers' committee of the Ministry of Communications.

COLETTE DIES AT 81

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuter). — Colette, the greatest woman writer of the artistic era since George Sand, died here last night at the age of 81.

Colette, pen name for Sidonie Gabrielle Colette, who wrote almost entirely on love, rose to fame with her first work "Claudine a l'ecole" in 1900. She is perhaps best known for "Cheri," written in 1920.

Other famous works of her pen included 'En-Pays Connu," "Gigi," "La Seconde" and "La Fanal Bleu."

Grotewohl Asks Bonn to Make Joint Bid for Big Four Talks

BERLIN, Wednesday. — The East German Premier, Otto Grotewohl, today submitted a motion to the Volkskammer (Lower House of Parliament) proposing a joint appeal with West Germany to the Big Four for renewed talks on the German question. The resolution would be forwarded to the Federal Government in Bonn.

It urges a joint appeal to the four powers not to include either part or both parts of Germany in a military system until such a conference is concluded.

It also proposed to ask the Bonn Government to nominate delegates for negotiations with representatives of East Germany "to prepare a common German attitude for the solution of vital questions within the framework of European security."

Premier Grotewohl also told the House today that Dr. Otto John, former West German security chief, has asked for and received asylum in the Soviet zone.

Grotewohl read the House a letter which, he said, was from Dr. John saying that in future he would work for the unity of Germany and against war.

Without mentioning John by name, but giving the clear implication that the information had come from him, Grotewohl mentioned the arrest of Western spies and agents which was announced in East Germany yesterday. He thanked security organs for the arrests, and appealed to Western agents still at large to surrender, promising that they would not be punished if they did.

Plots Suspected in Bolivia, British Guiana

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Wednesday. — Armed security forces today raided a village in eastern British Guiana, reported to be a stronghold of the outlawed People's Progressive Party. Traffic over the Demerara River was cut during the screening operation, which was described as a precautionary measure to forestall a rumoured Communist march on the capital.

Meanwhile in Bolivia, the Government last night announced the arrest of 50 persons, including the director of the local U.N. Technical Aid Programme, on suspicion of complicity in a reactionary plot against President Paz Estenssoro.

The Government claimed that the plot had been masterminded by multimillionaire Carlos Victor Aramajo, a tin mine owner and publisher of the newspaper, "La Razon," which was shut down some time ago.

2-Wheeled Odyssey

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Wednesday. — M. Paul Radiguet, 21, a student of Caen University in France, who is on a round-the-world bicycle tour, is now staying at Kibbutz Yagur. He is to resume his travels next week. Paul left France just one year ago, and cycled overland through Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Syria, the Lebanon and Jordan, arriving in Israel through Mandelbaum Gate last month. So far, he has covered 9,850 km. with only two punctures, and is still using the tires with which he set out.

Having left his home without any money, Paul has been doing odd jobs on his way to earn his keep. His tasks have included teaching French in Syria, helping at harvest time in Italy and Switzerland, picking cotton in Yugoslavia, carpentry in Jordan, and working as a swine-herd in Greece. In Israel, he has been living on the money earned in Jordan, has toured the country on his bike, and has stayed in six different kibbutzim.

During his travels, he has been attacked by thieves on three occasions, but has managed to get away, thanks to his wrestling training. In Syria, he was attacked by an eagle on a lonely road; he killed it with his sheath knife. In Yugoslavia, he was arrested on suspicion of espionage, and was released only after a full night's interrogation.

He was arrested in Syria because of the Israel visa in his passport, and because he was taken for a Jew. He spent one day in a Damascus prison. In Jordan, he was stoned several times because he "looked like a Jew."

Paul is a psychology student and hopes that his travels will help him to "understand humanity" better than can mere book learning.

He is leaving next week for Cyprus by ship (on a free ticket). This will be the first time he has left a country not seated on the saddle of his bike.

PCC Expert Ends Arab Land Survey

A statistical report on the properties of Palestine Arab refugees has been completed by Mr. Sami Hadawi, a Palestine Conciliation Commission land expert, the Old City daily, "Falastin," reports. Mr. Hadawi, a former Palestine Mandatory official, spent several months at the U.N. Headquarters in Jerusalem (Government House), and used material collected from the Land Registration offices in the Old City, Nablus and Hebron.

Mr. Hadawi is to return to New York at the end of this week, the paper noted.

Year in Jail for Keeping Soccer Game Receipts

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — For pocketing the receipts accruing from 102 tickets to the Greece-Israel football match last March, Ya'acov Friedman, 30, was sentenced to a year in prison by the Magistrate's Court here today. The tickets were worth IL.191.200 to the organizers of the match.

LEAVES FOR U.S. ON POINT-4 SCHOLARSHIP

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. —Mr. T. Abu Kishek, of the Soil Conservation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, left by El Al for the U.S. yesterday on a Point-Four scholarship. He is the first Arab citizen to travel on a service passport.

Galili Returns For Final Mapam Split

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The split in Mapam is expected over the week-end. The "ultimatum", sent by Mr. Meir Ya'ari, the Hashomer Hatzair leader, to Mr. I. Bar Yehuda, of Le'ahdut Ha'avodah, demanding a clear statement, expired tonight.

Le'ahdut Ha'avodah leaders will hold a decisive meeting tomorrow, for which one of their most prominent members, Mr. Israel Galili, arrived from London yesterday. The answer from Le'ahdut Ha'avodah will no doubt be negative.

$20,000 ALLOTTED FOR FISHING RESEARCH

A total of $20,000, to be used for the import of laboratory supplies for the Fishing Research Department of the Ministry of Agriculture has been appropriated by the U.S. Technical Cooperation Administration. With the help of T.C.A. funds, an oceanographer is to arrive shortly to work with the Fishing Research Station for one year.

TAXI HITS TOMBSTONE, TWO INJURED

RAMLE, Wednesday.—Two women were injured in a taxi which hit a tombstone on the outskirts of Ramle while travelling at speed from Jerusalem early this morning. They were Herda Neufeld, 68, and Rivka Neustadt, 35. The driver, Shemtov Cohen, 28, was slightly injured. All the occupants of the car are from Jerusalem.

America Refuses Schacht Visa

DUESSELDORF, Wednesday (INA). — The U.S. Consulate here has refused to grant American visas to two Germans with a prominent Nazi past — Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's one-time financial wizard, and Dr. Ernst Eschenbach, who is now one of the leaders of the West German Free Democratic Party.

The French singer, M. Maurice Chevalier, was today granted a visa to the U.S. after a three-year ban on his entry, according to a Reuter report from Paris.

Cables in Brief

SUICIDE. — The Egyptian Navy flotilla broke off its visit to Rhodes yesterday following the suicide of a sailor, Ibrahim Hadein.

JETS. — Canada is to ship more than 60 Sabre jet fighters to Greece and Turkey during the next few months.

BLAZE. — One of the worst bush fires in the history of South Africa has caused very serious damage to crops and cattle in the province of Natal.

SMUGGLERS. — Italian Coast Guard vessels fought a running battle yesterday with a smugglers' launch. One Coast Guard vessel was rammed and damaged by the launch. The smugglers finally were caught by two motor torpedo boats.

CRASH. — A four-engined American Air Force B-17 plane, with six aboard, crashed into the ocean shortly after taking off from Patrick Air Force Base yesterday. Five men were rescued and one is missing.

GOLD. — The British Treasury announced today that Britain's gold and dollar reserves fell by $4m. last month and stood at $3.013m. on July 31.

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Ashkelon-Afridar

WIZO arranges this evening Aug. 5, at 8.30 within the frame of her activities for "Good Citizenship" a meeting in the Beit Ha'am Hall. Speakers are: DR. SONNABEND, Representative of the Local Council, and Dr. REGINA ZIMMERMAN of Wizo's Centre. Films about this subject will be shown and prizes for the most beautiful gardens distributed.

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Gamal Abdel Nasser
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The Ma'agan Disaster

FRONTPAGE

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USEFUL FERMENT

IMMEDIATELY after the meeting of the Zionist General Council, the conference of the Ihud Olami, the federation of Zionist-Socialist parties throughout the world affiliated with Israel's Mapai, was held at "Bet Berl," the rural centre near Kfar Saba named for Berl Katznelson, a pathfinder of the movement.

In more than one sense the discussions at Bet Berl were an extension of those in Jerusalem, where the key problem before the assembly was immigration. The difference was that here was a great Socialist party which bears the brunt of governmental responsibility in Israel consulting with representatives of bodies in the Diaspora identified with its aims and ideologies. As a result, there was intense concentration on the core of the problem, and perhaps because of that also a sharper sense of conflict in arriving at decisions which, in the end, bridged the differences between the Israeli contingent and those from outside the country.

That immigration is today at the heart of the problem was common ground. All were agreed that it is essential that the movement as a whole and in its constituent parts should plan for the mass transfer of Jews from threatened Jewish centres like North Africa (and the pogrom reported from Petitjean, Morocco, yesterday is an ominous indication that such planning is no longer for the distant future). But the true Zionist, in addition, is always confronted with the need for a decision as to his own stake in Israel.

To create a climate which will lead to an early decision to settle in Israel was therefore at the very heart of the Ihud deliberations, complicated by a recognition common to all delegations of the need to improve the cultural and educational organization of communities in the Diaspora so that they should not suffer serious decimation through the ravages of assimilation. It can be stated today that the old conflict between those who advocated the extinction of the Diaspora and those who claimed an important place for it is now resolved. It is now an axiom of Jewish thought that the future of the people and the attributes which are their *raison d'être* is to be built upon twin pillars; the community and nation in Israel and the Jews in the free world.

It is often forgotten that of the more than six million Jews in the Americas perhaps the vast majority are workers or sons of workers who can best be reached by Labour Zionism which is closely identified with their instinctive social creed and can at the same time bring them nearer to their Jewish heritage. It is to large sectors of these elements that the organization, on a specific local branch basis, of immigration to Israel will now address itself.

Apart from preserving the integrity of Diaspora communities, there is a service to be rendered by this branch of the movement to the security of Israel itself. There is a clear identity of interests between the Poale Zion movement abroad and the socialist and labour movements of the countries in which it exists, as was demonstrated by the close nexus always maintained for example between the Poale Zion in Britain and the Labour movement there. In the United States a unique role can be played by Ihud in the present political difficulties with which Israel is faced. As Senator Wayne Morse said this week there does seem to be a feeling abroad that Israel is being sacrificed to sectional oil interests. This is only one aspect of American neo-isolationism which is likely in the end to prove as harmful to the cause of labour generally in the United States as it might to Israel.

To demonstrate to the workers of the world that to build a new democracy in one small corner of the world is to build it everywhere, is the function of Ihud Olami, and this approach points the way which the organization can usefully follow in its external efforts on behalf of Israel.

PREVENTIVE WAR: THE ADVOCATES

Geneva Gives New Impetus to Campaign in U.S.

By A Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, (OFNS).—THE campaign of which Senator Stuart Symington, the former Secretary for Air in the Democratic Administration, and the columnists Stewart and Joseph Alsop, are the chosen instruments — to undeceive the American people about their immunity from direct Russian attack — has acquired a new impetus from the Geneva settlement.

Ever since the Russians exploded their first atomic bomb, many influential military persons have been worried by what they consider the too-easy assumption that the United States would always be ahead in modern weapons of war. This anxiety was increased by the cutbacks made in military expenditure this year, coupled with the confident prophecy of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. George M. Humphrey, that similar cuts next year would at last bring the budget into balance.

In their column, published in hundreds of papers across the country, the Alsops said a week ago that "the time for total peril for America is now not very far away," and that in a period of 18 to 36 months from now planning papers prepared for the National Security Council "will begin with the grim sentence: 'It is assumed that the Soviet Union has the capacity to destroy the United States.'"

New Hell-Bombs

The reasons the columnists give are the Russian possession of the hydrogen bomb, the fact that the latest type of bomb, made with lithium hydride cores, can be turned out rapidly and in large quantities, and that the latest Soviet jet bombers, the TU 37's and TU 39's, appear to be equal or superior in performance to the new American inter-continental bombers, the B52, on which the Strategic Air Force has been placing such reliance.

Senator Symington, in a recent speech in the Senate which attracted considerable attention, gave the same reasons for alarm, and added to them the belief that the Russians are already ahead of the United States in developing "inter-continental ballistic missiles," the descendants of the V-2 rockets used against London by the Germans in the days of Word War II. He quoted periodical references in the Moscow and East German Press to progress being made with rockets, and the capture by the Russians of the German scientists who were working on the V-2. He estimates — and there is every reason to believe that much of the material for this speech originated in the Pentagon — that in five to ten years' time the Russians will have missiles with hydrogen warheads capable of travelling 7,000 to 8,000 kilometres.

"They will be guided only during the first portion of their climb, but guided so precisely that an error can be measured, not in miles but in hundreds of yards."

From this, Mr. Symington draws the conclusion that "the dispersion of targets, military or otherwise, no longer offers a solution" because "random discharges of such tremendous power could devastate any nation on earth." Further, because the missile does not depend on electronic guidance as it approaches the target, it cannot be thrown off course by electronic jamming. "There is absolutely no known method for defending the United States against an inter-continental ballistic missile attack."

Naturally enough, the Alsops and Senator Symington are led by this analysis to the view that if the United States is ever going to risk the kind of stand against further Communist advance that might lead to a third world war, it should make it now rather than in 18 months' time when the Soviet inter-continental bombers are ready, or in five years' time when the missiles are poised. Mr. Symington quotes a six-year-old statement by Sir Winston Churchill, when the British Prime Minister, having said that nothing stood between Europe and subjugation but the American monopoly of the atomic bomb, went on: "No one in his senses can believe that we have a limitless period of time before us. We ought to bring matters to a head and make a final settlement."

The Senator seeks to avoid the charge of supporting a "preventive war" by saying "I do not believe in any policy which advocates striking the first blow." But he goes on to say that as for striking the first blow, the Soviet Communists had already broken the peace a long time ago.

It appears from a later passage in his speech, however, that he thinks the Communists —Russia and China are treated throughout as one — would give way to a firm stand now without all-out war because they have not yet achieved a decisive advantage in new weapons.

Churchill Attacked

The habit of quoting Sir Winston Churchill's past speeches is by now so ingrained among Members of Congress advocating a "tough" policy that his more recent remarks about "Locarno" and "co-existence" were for a while something of an embarrassment. But not for long. Attention has been called to his repeated references to the effect on him of an obscure speech made last February by Representative Sterling Cole, the chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee.

Mr. Cole had been discussing the prospects of unparalleled destruction raised by the American atomic hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific. Many Americans feel that Sir Winston's present judgment of affairs is entirely dominated by the fear of the total destruction of the British Isles in the event of another world war in which the ultimate weapons are used; some Americans are now arguing from this that this places all the greater responsibility on the United States to be firm, since the U.S. is the only country which for a brief while longer enjoys relative immunity.

Eisenhower 'Braver'

"It may be unmannerly to say so," write the Alsops, "but there is no reason in the record to believe that President Eisenhower and the members of his Cabinet are much braver and tougher than Prime Minister Churchill and his colleagues. Hence, there is every reason to expect that the spectre of total peril, when it is upon us, will have the same paralyzing effect on American policy as it has already produced in Britain."

This is only one analysis of the situation, and the most gloomy one to be found in Washington. From the tones in which it is expressed, it is clear that its authors regard themselves as Cassandras and expect to be treated as such. But they are passionately convinced that they are right.

Readers' Letters

BOTTLED MILK SCHEME

To the Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Dr. A. Melamed, in his letter published in your issue of July 14, asserts that the UNICEF bottled milk scheme has been postponed for an indefinite time. This is not correct. The first equipment for the scheme is due to arrive in a month or two, and it is hoped that by this winter the first stage of the scheme will be started, and bottled, pasteurised milk for mothers and babies in the Tel Aviv area will be available. It will take some time before the programme reaches other areas.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Health, together with the Veterinary Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, are stepping up their programme of milk inspection and control with the aim of improving the quality of the raw milk which will be used in the UNICEF scheme.

Yours etc.,
Dr. S. GINTON, Ministry of Health.
Jerusalem, August 2.

PEN FRIENDS

The Israel Embassy in Sydney, Australia, writes that Robert MacDonald, 12, would like a friend his own age.

• • •

Frederick Rose, 157 Grosvenor Drive, Loughton, Essex, England, 10 years old, wants a pen friend who will write in English.

Special Problems in Arab Schooling

Enrolment in Primary Schools Drops, Co-Eds Opposed

By ELIAHU H. KHAZOUM

A well-known quip defines an optimist as the man who proudly declares that one chicken has hatched out of ten, and a pessimist as one who moans that one out of ten eggs failed to do so. The policy of the authorities in charge of Arab education in Israel now and then comes under fire from both Jews and Arabs, some of whom are proud to flaunt only the metaphorical unhatched egg. Yet statistical figures and reports make it possible to construct a good picture of what has lately been achieved by the much-maligned, little-understood and still less appreciated Arabic Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Since the early days of the Yishuv, Jewish schools have been the responsibility of the local councils. The Jewish Agency granted them little and the Mandatory Government next to nothing. On the other hand, Arab schools were subsidized by the Government, mainly at the expense of the Jewish taxpayer. But even then, only those Arab boys who wanted to learn were given an education, and they were not many. Nor did they want to study long.

After 1948, due to the influx of immigrants, schools sprang up like mushrooms. In many newly-founded communities there were no municipalities or local councils, and no one could demand of newly arrived, destitute immigrants that they pay education taxes. So, the Government was forced to subsidise their total budget, although this taxed its resources heavily.

The same did not hold true of the Arabs, the anomalous financial administration of whose schools had to be revised and equated with that of the Jewish schools, doing away with their usual and convenient dependence on the Government. Arab education had to be transferred to the local authorities. Where there were no municipal councils, local educational committees had to be appointed for this purpose, at least.

Willingly or reluctantly, the Arabs have reconciled themselves to the new conditions, and due to incitement by interested and irresponsible elements they shied at paying their educational taxes. By now, they have advanced a long way towards learning and mastering this object-lesson in self-government and civic responsibilities.

Irregular Attendance

Low enrolment and irregular attendance, however, continue to plague Arab schools. This year, a total of 26,000 pupils attended, against 28,000 last year. The authorities have not yet decided how to tackle the problem of enforcing the Compulsory Education Law of 1949. The official tendency is to do this with the minimum friction, but unfortunately, whenever the authorities release their hold, the Arabs tighten theirs in turn, relapsing again into their age-old ways.

The Arab members of the Education Committee realise this and advocate drastic measures. But the Government, in prosecuting parents for the irregular attendance of their children, has not gone beyond fining them one or two pounds and that was that, fearing that over-zealous enforcement of the Compulsory Education Act may defeat its own purpose.

Many Arab parents would rather send their boys to work than to school, especially near Jewish cities where such teenagers can earn IL.4-IL.5 daily. The problem of girls still baffles officials, and many are at a loss as to how and where to begin, though some headway has been made. Less than one-third as many Arab girls as boys attend school. Many sections have gladly accepted the idea of educating their girls, and some have reconciled themselves to the new state of affairs. But some still object, firmly though politely, not so much against the teaching of the girls as against the principle of co-education.

In Arab schools, the Ministry has adopted co-education not as a matter of principle but for purely objective reasons. It is unthinkable to divide a village class of 15 boys and five girls into separate classes, and even more to divide a school with a total of only a few score pupils. And even if that were theoretically possible, where would the Ministry get the women teachers that all-girl classes presuppose? Arab schools have so few, that during the wave of dismissals in the last academic year, many women teachers who had hardly finished their elementary education remained at their posts while men teachers with far better qualifications were dispensed with.

Of the 2,000-pupil recession in total enrolment this year, there was a drop of 800 in the kindergartens. Whereas Jews have always regarded the gan as an indispensable formative factor in the child's development and felt that it constituted a salutary preparation for, and a pleasant foretaste of the strenuous years ahead, the Arabs have never attached much importance to kindergarten attendance. Like other innovations, they approach the nursery with hesitation and suspicion.

As soon as the Compulsory Education Act ceased to apply to kindergartens, one-third of the 100 Arab nursery schools closed, and have not yet re-opened. A few, such as the one in Nazareth, began to function again only a month or two ago. Yet some Arab communities, notably the village of Tira, which was one of the first to open a kindergarten, have become alive to its importance.

In the field of secondary education, Arab responsiveness was complete, even over-enthusiastic.

Favourable Comparison With Arab States

The enrolment picture is already brighter by far for Israel Arabs than in any Arab state. Whereas 18 per cent of the Arab population in Israel attend school, in Iraq only 2.4 per cent (120,000 out of five million) do so. In Egypt, illiteracy exceeds 80 per cent, and in Pakistan (according to figures which she herself submitted to UNESCO), it is 80 per cent.

Nor is the proportion of girls attending schools higher in these countries. Figures for Egypt are higher than in any other Arab country, and yet of the 1,100,000 who attend classes there, only 300,000 are girls. The figures for the higher classes fall steeply both for boys and for girls, but female enrolment in these classes, as well as in the secondary schools and in the seminaries, seldom rises above the 10 per cent mark.

Over 80 per cent more students entered secondary classes in 1953 than in 1952, an unprecedented achievement, and this year, 126 Arab boys and girls sat for the final "Bagrut" examinations, compared with only 16 last year. During the academic year 1952-1953, there were 25 secondary classes, and last year there were 29, for classes opened in Rama, Mi'ilia, in Tarshiha and 'Ara. There are now five full Arab secondary schools in Israel, in Nazareth and Kafr-Yassif in Galilee, and in Tira, Tiba and Baka-al-Gharbiya in the "Little Triangle."

Competent Jewish Teachers

Pupils in Arab Secondary Schools are blessed with a number of competent and qualified Jewish teachers from Iraq, many of whom are university graduates, whereas, due to the influx of immigration, some Jewish Secondary Schools have had to content themselves with less qualified teachers. But then, not every Jew is ready to work in a purely Arab environment, and every expansion of the Secondary School system is liable to be slowed down because of lack of properly qualified teachers.

It is for this reason that the Arabic Department has had to restrain the over-enthusiastic from opening secondary schools wherever it suited them. The authorities prefer to open schools in places that could serve as local centres for the surrounding villages; but local bigotry stands in the way of proper distribution, with the result that while the Arabs get what they want, and by straining their resources at that, the results are not to the Ministry's liking.

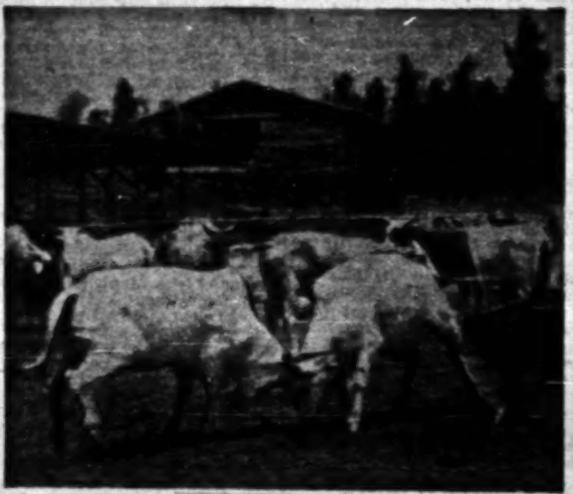
It is an encouraging sign that Arabs are clamouring for the opening of agricultural schools. The outstanding advocate of this project is Mr. Faris Hamdan, the Knesset Member for the "Little Triangle." In the strict sense of the word, there are no Arab farm schools. But then, there are no more than three such schools in the whole of Israel, and if the Arabs want to have one for themselves, they will have to bear the expenses.

In the meantime, several Arab students are studying at the Kadoorie Agricultural School, and they have proved a success, judging by the praise they have received from the headmaster of the institution. The curriculum of Secondary Schools will be expanded to include agricultural studies, and some will provide their students with enough knowledge to enable them to go on to the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture.

(This is the first of two articles. The second will discuss teachers and teaching methods).

Farmers Won Over By New Conservation Methods

By HUGH ORGEL



Imported "Brahmin" bulls which will soon lead beef herds over newly-won Galilee rangeland. Photo by Eisenstark

FARMERS are traditionally conservative in their ways, even when as in Israel, they are politically most progressive. At first, they looked askance at agricultural engineers who came to them with new-fangled suggestions on how to work their land or how to use their soil to the best advantage, to stop erosion and win back wasteland. But they have been completely won over.

According to Mr. Otto Gill, head of the Ministry of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Department and his assistant, Mr. Fuchs, the Department, with its total staff of just over 100, including only about 30 experts, has more calls for aid than it can handle. "We've got enough requests to fill an order book for 50 years," Mr. Gill says.

At present, the Soil Conservation Department is engaged in a number of different jobs all over the country. These include the rangeland development scheme preparing the land for beef cattle raising ("Operation Cowboy" which broke into the news only after the USOM took it up with vigour); plans for best land use, taking into account available water and soil conservation, advising settlements on contour ploughing, the digging of contour ditches to lead the rainwater downhill gradually instead of in torrents, and the filling in of shallow ravines; the construction of small dams, the preparation of flat areas for irrigation by the "surface flooding" method which obviates expensive and easily-stolen pipes. The Department has its own park of heavy equipment which is hired out to settlements.

'Operation Cowboy'

The preparation of part of the 100,000 dunams in Western Galilee for "Operation Cowboy" is now in its second year, and cattle can already be grazed there, though it takes three years to prepare the pasture. During the first year, at the end of the summer, the thick undergrowth of stunted bushes is burned by controlled fires, after the area has been carefully isolated by firebreaks. The land south of Matzuba contains a large number of carob trees, the fruit of which is used in preparing cattle feed. To save these trees from the fire, each is surrounded by a firebreak. The trees themselves are being grafted to increase their yield.

Immediately after the fire dies down, the area is reseeded by hand with perennial grass seeds raised in the government grass nursery near Migdal Ashkelon. Bushes which show a tendency to rise phoenix-like from the ashes are sprayed individually with 2-4-D, a hormone weed-killer. This gives them their death blow but has no effect on the grass, which appears to thrive even more on the hormone treatment. By the second year, the grass is already growing well, and in the third year it has taken complete possession of the area which is then a fully-grown range.

Brahmin cattle have been imported from the U.S. for stocking the range, and local farmers are now being trained to handle them. They will be allowed to roam at will over the vast area, drinking from specially constructed troughs.

Green Half of Year

The Galilee rangeland will be green for some six or seven months of the year. To provide for the cattle in the other summer months, northern farmers are entering into partnerships with cattle owners in possession of swampy coastal fields which are not suitable for grazing in the winter. Cattle from both areas will pasture in the swampy areas, in summer and in the newly reconstituted rangeland in the winter.

It is estimated that each dunam of range land will provide 15 kilos of beef a year. Israel at present has 3,000 head of "beef on the hoof" and Operation Cowboy is due to provide some 10,000 tons of meat a year within five or six years and 15,000 tons a year after 20 years.

'Small' Dams

According to Mr. Gill, the Department builds only small dams, leaving the big jobs to Tahal, the Israel Water Planning Authority. But Mr. Eliahu Yahel, of Moledet (north of Ein Harod), which has lived on a small water ration for the past decade, says: "It may be small to them, but it's a real giant as far as we are concerned." The eight-metre-high 220-metre-long earth wall built across Wadi Yubla has formed a lake 45 dunams in area, storing up to 100,000 cubic metres of water from a catchment area of 22,000 dunams.

The dam was built "upstream" from a group of springs previously producing from 20 to 30 cubic metres an hour, and the original plan was to syphon the dammed water over the wall and down to a pumping station at the springs. Within the first year, however, it was found that the presence of the stored water increased the yield of the spring to 60-80 cubic metres — enough to supply the settlement's needs. This, the soil conservation men say, is a complete justification of a theory expounded some years ago by Professor Walter C. Lowdermilk, who suggested that storing rainwater would automatically increase the yield of existing springs and wells.

Gullies Filled

The largest of the border flooding irrigation projects, which have been adopted widely over the past three years, is now being completed on 1,200 dunams of land between Ashdot Ya'acov and the Jordan border, owned in equal shares by the two Ashdot villages and nearby Afikim. This stretch of land was formerly criss-crossed by deep gullies, some nearly a metre deep and several metres across. These were filled in by giant earthmovers, scrapers and bulldozers and the entire area was levelled out like a billiard table, with a gradient of only 0.5:1,000. This flat area is divided by low earth walls into 12 by 250-metre border strips connected by a central irrigation ditch. Under this new method, only one man is required to turn a tap and release a rapid stream of water into the ditch, from where it flows into the strips flooding each to a depth of up to 10 centimetres. When completed in a few months time, the area will be planted first with alfalfa and later with bananas. No other form of irrigation is possible in this spot, the men of the Jordan valley settlement say, as irrigation pipes would "disappear" across the border as soon as they were laid.

The Soil Conservation Department has a long programme before it. Villages utilising its advice pay the Department for the planning and the use of equipment, obtaining for this purpose loans from the Development Budget, for the work of the Department is development in the fullest sense of the term. For centuries, the good earth had been allowed, even encouraged, to go to waste by the action of nature assisted by thoughtless and unscientific men. The process is being reversed. The present generation is already benefitting in greater vegetable yields and will have locally raised beef, cattle in considerable quantities by the end of this decade.

KEEPING POSTED

A SPECIES of folklore flourishes around each flare-up of fighting in Jerusalem, where the hostile sides live so close together that small children scramble across without knowing that their mother cannot follow to bring them back, and housewives can count the holes in the shirts hung up on the line on the other side. Each time there are stories of mysterious signals and portents, and this time a story is circulating of a man on the Jewish side who gives information to the Arabs by having his wife spell out messages with items of washing pegged on a conspicuous line.

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EVEN the U.N. Observer corps do not seem wholly immune to these tales. A few days ago a worried looking U.N. officer appeared at Police Headquarters in Jerusalem and passed on a complaint that stones were being thrown at the Citadel, presumably from [illegible] in the old Commercial Centre, a distance of [illegible] and quite an effort. The next day another complaint of the same sort was lodged, the target this time being the former Police School building in Sheikh Jarrah, which is a safe 120 metres from the nearest point in Israel territory. Stone-throwing, though an ancient tradition in this part of the world, which is so well supplied with stones, is a reprehensible habit. Reprehensible or not, we cannot help a slight feeling of pride in Israel boys who can throw stones over a distance of 300 metres. If we feel a little less enthusiastic about observers who can believe this story, that can of course be put down to sheer prejudice. The simplest explanation that has been offered so far is that an Arab boy is sent out a few yards into no-man's land any time a demonstration of stone-throwing is required, and throws the stone back where they will do the most good. An even more attractive theory would be to assume that the Israel stone-throwers are direct and worthy descendants of King David, and use a little sling.

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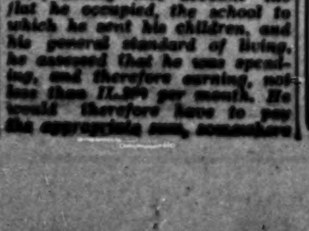
IN places like London, of course, people don't throw stones. In fact, we heard a sad story once of a young man who found himself locked out of his lodgings, and decided to wake a friend who lived there by tossing pebbles at the window. Look as he would, there were no pebbles in the neatly paved street. He began by throwing ha'pennies, then pennies, not sixpences, because they are too small, but a shilling and two florins. All of them fell into the locked area entrance below, and were lost to him. He decided that his only remaining ammunition, a half-crown, was too precious, and went to sleep in the park.

•

IT seems likely that a good deal of trouble will develop over the Treasury's concession that salaried earners need not pay income tax on their cost-of-living allowance, without a parallel benefit for the self-employed who merely earn what they can. We had a letter recently from one of these self-employed people, which we think poses an interesting tax conundrum. He writes that a tax assessor had called on him and said that he would not go into the matter of his books but that, taking into account the flat he occupied, the school to which he sent his children, and his general standard of living, he assumed that he was spending, and therefore earning, not less than IL.350 per month. He would therefore have to pay the appropriate sum, somewhere in the neighbourhood of IL.75, in tax. The man answered that in that case he would have, according to the assessor's own calculation, only IL.275 to spend, and if the calculation started at the spending end, it would have to be started all over again. Or else he must be supposed to be earning IL.485, to spend IL.350, and the tax would be different again.



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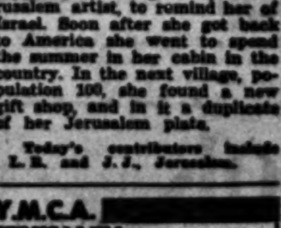
A LADY from California spent some time in Jerusalem recently, and before she left she



bought a large and unusual copper plate designed by a Jerusalem artist, to remind her of Israel. Soon after she got back to America she went to spend the summer in her cabin in the country. In the next village, population 100, she found a new gift shop, and in it a duplicate of her Jerusalem plate.

Today's contributors include L. B. and J. J., Jerusalem.

Y.M.C.A.
JERUSALEM
announces the last of a series of four lectures by
Dr. Judah Cahn
of Springfield College, U.S.A.
tonight, Thursday, August 5, at 8.30 in the lecture hall.
on
"The Practical Applications of the American Political System"
The public is invited.

Nature Notes

Lessons of Ant Society

WELL, if you want to see a caricature of the caricature painted by Orwell in "1984," you should follow the above advice. But not for imitation. The ant hive, even more so than that of the bees, is a terrible warning of what happens if you set the individual aside and deify the state.

Now that these busy workers are coming up between the tiles in your kitchen, digging up your cherished seedlings or covering a piece of meat left outside the refrigerator for a moment — in a moment — now is the time to read up on these models of industry. We have plenty of them — in species and in individuals — and their organization, by no means the same with all species, though rigorously adhered to, is so complicated that we can only touch upon it here.

As with the bees, the males die once they have fertilized the females, and the "queens" remain in the dark hive laying eggs, feeding the young larvae at first from their salivary glands and growing quite emaciated in the process. Sometimes the queen is driven to eating her own eggs so as to have food for the larvae. Only when these are grown do specialized workers take care of them.

All the workers are infertile females. When we see ants busily carrying "eggs," we see wrong. What they are carrying are the pupae or grubs — the last stage of the larvae.

The best organized ants are the Formicidae who work much as modern workers do on a conveyor belt.

P.A.

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Duration of studies: two years.
Number of students who will be accepted: [illegible]

According to Regulations concerning the grant of a Surveyor's Licence, Graduates of the School, holding a Surveyor's Diploma, are entitled to an Authorised Surveyor's Licence without having to sit for examinations.

Candidates should be graduates of a Secondary School. Students without Secondary School Certificates may be accepted as externists.

Additional particulars and application forms may be obtained at the Surveying Department, Rehov Yehuda Halevy, corner Rehov Sheinkin, Tel Aviv, or are forwarded by mail on request (address: Surveying Department, P.O.B. [illegible], Tel Aviv).

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